

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

ded to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1902.

NO. 29.

DO YOU KNOW

ARE DOING-- HEY GO.

gathered Here and Journeyings Towns.

No butter offered.
firm at 275. Butter
go. 21 1/2. Output

er Ball.

will give an Easter
Monday evening.
tion will run from
with a grand ball.

roduce some new
the cotillion, which
Mrs. Campbell
Stillion by Profes-

Miss Maud Grant,
Miss Elizabeth Ev-
rochestra will fur-

Shas, Leum at the
beautifully decor-

Dance tickets \$1.
person. There
spared to make
fair of the sea-

the old. Every
time.

the
ev'g, this week
to, spent Sunday

ago visitor over

not, was on An-

icting business

like transacted

egan, the moni-

Friday.

of Chicago.

is a friends

Gordon Jamieson left on Monday for
Hot Springs where he will sojourn for a
few weeks.

Attend the penny social at the M. E.
church Friday evening, March 21. A good
time for all.

Herb Pierce returned to the city Monday
morning after being on the sick list the
past week.

The Prudential Life Insurance Co. writes
the most liberal of policies. Let me call
on you. J. O. James, Jr.

Mrs. J. B. Cribb and daughter Deborah,
of Lake Villa, were calling on Antioch re-
latives and friends Wednesday.

Thousands have enjoyed and praised
Miss Estella Hill's piano playing, so should
you. Saturday the 22d. See ad.

Sale—I have a quantity of June
seed, free from foot seeds. Inquire
at H. Grimm, Antioch. 23x2

Sale Cheap—A span of good rigid
wagons for farm. Weight 3,000. G.
H. Stanton, Seelig's Stock Farm.

Having a good driving horse be-
come and six years old to exchange
Call at this office. 29

Between Antioch and Lake Villa,
a kindred will please leave same
place. 23x2

D. Williams, of Rockford, and
Chicago, are spending a week
of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Wil-

returned from Petersburg, Ill.,
called on account of illness
of my father, Mr. Eli Murry
Florence Anderson.

Will Hodge, of Solon, came the
first of the week and is visiting with her
parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Webb, and
other relatives and friends.

The eight room house, nearly new,
good and clean, lot 66x180, for \$1100
also other places at \$1000. Call at
office of J. James, Jr.

At Longwood, England, on March
1, 1902, the death of Mrs. Sophia Burd
Frank Pittman, Sr., of this place,
and of William Burd, of Graylake.

For Sale or Rent—The Will Herman
bar, containing 3 1/2 acres of
land, situated on north Main street in
Antioch. Inquire of Robert Selter, Grae
251F.

Services at the Methodist church
beginning, March 30. There will
be a choir of twenty-five voices
membership of the choir master,
Jelly, recitations and class exer-

Sunday school. In the even-
ing will be a sacred song service
and the Easter anthems and
invited to these services.

E. A. Dorante, of Chicago, was out over
Sunday.

George Webb and wife were Chicago
visitors Monday.

Mr. H. Potter, of Lake Villa, was an
Antioch caller Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ellwelter visited
with relatives at Solon Mills the latter part
of last week.

Mrs. E. Richards, of Chicago, came out
Saturday and packed up her household
goods and is moving them to the city.

Before investing in life insurance, call
on W. T. Hill, agent for the New York
Life Insurance company.

G. W. Hartenbower and wife, of Tonica,
Ill., visited over Sunday and the forepart
of the week with J. H. Dales and wife.

Miss Effie Harden left today for LaFay-
ette, Ind., where she will spend her vaca-
tion with her sister, Mrs. H. E. Riggs.

Miss Maude Woodard and daughter, of
Tunnel City, Wisconsin, are visiting with
her father, E. E. Judd, and other Antioch
relatives.

An opportunity is afforded you to listen
to a musical program rendered by a little
girl who will one day be famous. Satur-
day the 22d. Don't let it slip. See ad.

The dwelling house on the farm of Mr.
John Kingman, just south of Kingman's
corner, on the Bristol road, was entirely
consumed by fire on Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Adole Shaffer went to the city on
Monday where she will spend the week
getting the styles for spring millinery and
will be home next week with a full line for
the Easter trade.

Mr. A. W. Christensen presents Miss
Estella Hill the talented pupil of Fredric
Grant Gleason, director of the Chicago
Auditorium Conservatory, on Saturday the
22d. See ad.

The services at the Christian church next
Sunday are as follows: Morning service
at 10:30, subject "Life's Purpose." Even-
ing service 7:30, subject "That Good Part."
Sunday school following morning service;
Junior Christian Endeavor 3:30 p. m., sub-
ject "Hard Work." Christian Endeavor
6:30, subject "Our Own for Christ." All
are welcome.

On Wednesday evening John Didama,
George Wallis, Walter Taylor, Jr., and
Charles Alvers started for Ashcroft, British
Columbia, where they will engage in min-
ing in the Chicago National Mines and
DeLoping Company. They expect to be on
the road three or four days before they ar-
rive at the end of their railroad journey.

At Ashcroft, the end of the railroad, they
will go by wagon to the mines, about 75
miles, over a rough mountainous country.
They will have an opportunity of seeing
some beautiful and picturesque scenery,
and will no doubt make of themselves ex-
pert miners.

Grand Recital.

Miss Estella Hill, only twelve years of
age, and yet a wonder on the piano, is the
talented pupil of Fredric Grant Gleason,
director of the Chicago Auditorium Conser-
vatory, under whose instruction she has
been for the past two years. Miss Hill
will appear at Antioch, Illinois, under the
management of A. W. Christensen, Sat-
urday evening, March 22, in the following
program: Tickets, adults 35c, children 25c.
On sale at Hill's drug store.

PROGRAM FOR RECITAL:

Solres de Vin, No. 6. Schuberl-Liszt
Nocturne No. 2. Chopin
Scherzo No. 2. Mendelssohn
Invention No. 11. Bach
Capriccio III. BB Minor. Mendelssohn
Waltz E Minor No. 14. Chopin
Waltz Ab Op. 34 No. 1. Chopin
Capriccio, F Minor, Op. 5. Mendelssohn
Valse Chromatique. Godard

A Pleasant Social.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Haynes entertained
the Rebekah Social Club Friday evening
last. About all the members were present
—even old "Uncle Josh." After the usual
transaction of business, the evening was
pleasantly spent in telling and guessing
riddles, games, singing, the experience of
"Uncle Josh" and others, at Chicago, in-
terpersed with band and orchestra selec-
tions from the Gramophone. After part-
ners had been secured a fine lunch was
served which was enjoyed as was also a chat
with the ladies. At about eleven o'clock
the guests bade the hosts and hostess good
night, pronouncing the social a success.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hartenbower, of Tonica,
Ill., relatives of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dales,
were visitors. On Friday evening,
March 23, a reception will be given at the
Woodman hall in honor of the Old Fel-
lows and their wives, and friends.

Pneumonia Can Be Prevented.

This disease always results from a cold
or an attack of the grip and may be pre-
vented by the timely use of Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy. This remedy was exten-
sively used during the epidemics of the grippe
of the past few years, and not a single case
has ever been reported that did not recover
or that resulted in pneumonia, which shows
it to be a certain preventative of that dan-
gerous disease. For sale by W. T. Hill.

AMONG PHILIPINOS

EDUCATIONAL WORK PRO- GRESSING RAPIDLY

Frank White Writes an Interesting Letter to His Father, Andrew D. White, Which we Gladly Print

My new work has kept me away from
Tarlac so much of the time during the past
two weeks that I have had no opportunity
to write.

The division superintendent of schools
who lives at Lingayen in the west
Province north of Tarlac has been down
here for a number of days, and we together
have made the round of all the large towns
in Tarlac Province. I like the superinten-
dent very well. He is a man 35 years old
I should say, is a graduate of Harvard
University and has done special work at
the University of Chicago. It is due to
his effort, largely, that I received the ap-
pointment to my new position. He has
full supervision over schools of three prov-
inces, and under his direction I have charge
of one of those three, Tarlac. But before
writing about other towns and other parts
of the country as I am having opportunity
to see them, I want to tell you more of my
own town and our work here.

Our new school house of which I am send-
ing a picture, would not count for much in
the States, perhaps, except as a curiosity.
But here it is a very important feature in
the development of the local school system.

These people have never known before
what it means to spend money on educa-
tion. But now all the towns of the province
are beginning to plan on building school
houses. Ours here at Tarlac is the starter.
Others will be larger or more substantial,
perhaps, but none will be more important
than this No. 1.

For weeks after I came here it was my
chief anxiety to get the leaders in the town
really interested in the educational work.
It was not long before the President took
hold of things in a very energetic way.
For two months he gave almost his entire
time to the details of erection of this build-
ing. We planned it together, he with his
knowledge of the materials that must be
used, and with American ideas of what a
school should be.

Before the completion of the work 35 men
were engaged on the building every day
from six o'clock in the morning until dark.

The day before the first session the chil-
dren about town were generally notified of
the opening of the school. The attendance
for the first two days was about 200. On
the morning of the third day we celebrated
the formal opening of the Tarlac Public
School. At eight o'clock the children, 337
of them in all, formed in a line near the
middle of the plaza. The procession was
headed by the Provincial Governor and the
President, Col. Dubb, and the provincial
attorney, the four American teachers, the
Filipino teachers and the municipal coun-
cillors. The lines of boys and girls were
decorated with fifty small American flags.

The leaders among the boys served as marsh-
als to regulate the columns of children.
As the band played the procession marched
up to the new building and stopped in
front of it. Four boys raised the flag to the
accompaniment of the Star Spangled Ban-
ner. We passed into the school house for
the dedicatory exercises which consisted of
three addresses: one by the Colonel, speak-
ing for the military, another by the Gov-
ernor on behalf of the Civil Gov., and a
third by the provincial attorney, who is
recognized as one of the most substantial
Filipinos in the province. The Colonel
and Governor congratulated the town upon
the auspicious opening of this educational
work and referred to this event as the be-
ginning of a new epoch in Tarlac's history.
They urged the Presidents and council to
further the movement in every possible way
through their influence and authority. Mr.
Faujas's address was in the nature of a
response on behalf of the municipal author-
ities and the people of Tarlac. The Gov-
ernor spoke in Spanish and also interpreted
the Colonel's remarks into Spanish. The
Filipino's address was given in the Pam-
panga dialect, which is spoken by nearly
all the natives in this province. All the
leading natives of the town were present
together with many others, and they entered
into the spirit of the occasion very heartily.
I suppose the children did not understand
much of what was being said, but that did
not prevent them from enjoying the occa-
sion. At the end of every speech they clapped
and stamped to their heart's content. The
older people joined in the applause more
moderately. I arranged the exercises
of the day so there would be as much dis-
play and demonstration as possible. What
with the procession, the band, the flags and
flag raising, the presence of the military

and the addresses we had a very showy
program. The natives are great on display
Nothing appeals to them as strongly as
forms and ceremonies.

The moral effect of our celebration upon
the people was extremely good, so far as
their relation to the schools are concerned.

The parts played by the Governor and the
Colonel were such as to make the people
realize the importance of the public schools.
The Filipinos have great deference for any
one in authority.

Before school began I had planned out, as
best I could, a schedule of work. But it is
no easy task to put this into effect. Here
are 340 mischievous little rascals whose
fund of English consists in "got" "no got"
and a few swear words picked up from the
soldiers. Our business is to give them an
education in the English language. The
problem is by no means an easy one. From
the start it is certain that our methods
must be largely experimental. In fact this
whole experience over here government,
education and all is a huge experiment,
and we are in doubt as yet as to the out-
come. We have succeeded, here in Tarlac
in getting things well systematized and the
first results are promising. But of our
every day work I must write you later.

You have doubtless read of the large
number of teachers coming to the Philip-
pines last month, 600 of them on one boat.
They have been distributed throughout the
islands—Luzon and other disturbed por-
tions. Tarlac province has or will soon
have twenty. About half this number are
recently from College. All except one are
under 25 years of age. The plan is to bring
into the school system here young people of
energy and adaptability. This is no place
for an old teacher who is fixed in his meth-
ods of work. Above all things else one
must be able to adapt himself to conditions
if he is to succeed in this enterprise and
the conditions here are so absolutely dif-
ferent than anything we have ever known
before, that I should say experience in the
States is of slight value here in any case
and in most cases it is a decided handicap.

Here at Tarlac there are four of us. I
still have full charge of the schools here in
connection with my supervision of the work
throughout the province. One of the four
is a woman of considerable experience, but
with little aptitude for this sort of work.
The now has direction of the girl's school.
The other two are just out of college. They
are just out of college. They are both very
bright and energetic and will be very suc-
cessful. One is Miss Correll, from Western
University in Cleveland, and the other is a
Mr. Bonelli, from Harvard University. My
friends tell me I am expected to fall in
love with the young lady but that is not in
my schedule.

Bonelli and I have three rooms in the
front part of a Filipino house and we get
along nicely together. The ladies have a
house of their own. We all take our meals
together and hire a Chinese cook, Ah Foo,
and a Filipino muchacho, Felisano, or Joe
for short, to do the work. Ah Foo gets \$15
a month, pretty good pay for this country,
but he is an exceptionally good cook and a
fine fellow. He takes all responsibility for
running the kitchen, buys what he sees fit
and gets up the meals on his own plan, ex-
cept on special occasions when we give him
suggestions as to what to buy and how to
prepare it. A civilian commissary has been
established which makes it possible
to buy American foods permanently at very
reasonable rates. Since coming to the Philip-
ippines I have had occasion to change my
opinion of the Chinamen. These islands
could hardly get along without them.
They are industrious and in contrast with
the natives, are models of integrity and
honesty. Our boy Joe is an easy going
chap. He shines our shoes, cleans the
floors, makes the beds, waits on table and
runs errands. We give him five dollars a
month, and on pay day he promptly pro-
ceeds to lose it all at the cock fights. Then
the shop keepers come around and pester
us because our muchachos don't pay, pay
bills for shoes, cigarettes and things. But
Joe is really above the average, as boys go
here, so he still works for us notwithstanding
his many shortcomings.

Your letters, two of them, have come
within the last ten days. I am awfully
glad to get them. It takes a long time to
make connections. The mails have been
very irregular all summer but now that the
rainy season is passing I am in hopes that
the letters will come more regularly.
Write to me just as often as you can and
tell me all about things at home. My let-
ters are for you all. There is a great deal
more to write you than I ever have time
for. With love to all.

How to Cure the Grip.

Remain quietly at home and take Cham-
berlain's Cough Remedy as directed and a
quick recovery is sure to follow. That
remedy counteracts any tendency of the
grip to result in pneumonia, which is really
the only serious danger. Among the tens
of thousands who have used it for the grip
not one case has been reported that did not
recover. For sale by W. T. Hill.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. C. A. Benson, aged 87 years and 10
months. Cordelia A. Morris was born
May 6, 1834, in Chautauque county, N. Y.

When a child of eight years she moved
with her parents to McHenry county, Illi-
nois, where she lived until June 15, 1854,
when she was united in marriage to M. A.
Stanley, of Fox Lake, Illinois. This union
was blessed with seven children, four
girls and three boys. In 1870 she was left
a widow and in 1873 she moved to Gage
county, Nebraska.

In 1875 she was united in marriage to J.
W. Benson. To this union one child was
given. In 1854 she united with the Bap-
tist church of Antioch, Illinois, and was a
member until 1874; when she united with
the Church of God at Highland Center, of
which she was still a member. December
31, 1900, she came to Chester, Eaton coun-
ty, Michigan, to visit her daughter, Mrs.
Nettie Turner, where she resided at the
time of her death, which occurred March 6,
1902. She passed quietly away after a
severe stroke of apoplexy, March 6, at 7
o'clock a. m.

The deceased has been declining in health
for some time past but had planned to re-
turn to her old home at Highland Center,
Neb., when her death occurred. The funeral
and burial occurred at Highland Center,
Sunday, March 9, at 2 o'clock at the
church.

She leaves six children, Mrs. Addie Dug-
ry, of Antioch; Mrs. Mary Conner of Phoe-
nix, Arizona; Roy Stanley, of Highland
Center and Henry Stanley, the same place,
Nettie Turner, of Chester, Mich., Philip
Stanley, of Liberty, Neb.; one brother,
James Morris, of Augusta, Oklahoma, and
two sisters, Mrs. Amelia Gigord, of Evans-
ton, Ill.; Mrs. Emma Meyers, of Salem,
Kansas, besides a number of grandchildren
and a large circle of friends to mourn her
loss.

Those of her family who were present
when she died were Roy and Henry Stan-
ley and Nettie Turner. All that medical
skill and loving hands could do was done.
She was a loving and noble mother and
will be greatly missed by us all.

Beyond the Shadow.

Dr. Edward L. Thorp died at home at
Shell Rock, Iowa, Tuesday, March 12, 1902.
He was a son of Ex-Senator H. S. Thorp,
of Kenosha, now deceased. He came with
his parents to Wisconsin in 1839, then a
lad of three years. He was born May 16,
1836, and was married to Ann E. Clark,
March 31, 1858. He attended school at
Rochester, Wis., a few years and taught
school a few years, and was the first mail
agent on the Kenosha & Rockford R. R.,
at the same time studying his medical
books. He graduated at Rush Medical
College of Chicago. He leaves a wife and
two children, Frank E. Thorp, of Shell
Rock, and Mrs. Emma Skinner, of Broad-
head, Wis., and two sisters, Mrs. Ellen F.
Gilmore, of Pasadena, Cal., and Mrs. Em-
ma Culver, of Antioch, and three grand-
children to mourn his loss. He has cast
off the earthly garment of his spirit and is
clothed in everlasting light. He is one
more link drawing us heavenward. We
shall miss his kind and friendly greeting,
but he'll be waiting for us "on the other
side," when we cross the silent river.

Oh grief how bitter is the thought,
How hard the blow to bear;
Deprived his parting words to hear,
His closing hours to share. E. I. C.

Accidental Shooting.

Little Emma Biensstock, the seven-year
old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bio-
stock of the town of Somers, was shot and
killed by her brother, Frank Biensstock,
last week. Frank, aged fifteen, secured his
father's shot gun and carried it into the
kitchen where the other children were play-
ing. His mother, who was busy sewing,
shouted a warning to the boy and asked
him if the gun was loaded. The boy walk-
ed toward the door of the house and as his
mother called he turned to examine the
weapon. At the same time he pointed it
at his little sister Emma. In some man-
ner the finger of the boy touched the trig-
ger of the gun and it was discharged, the
entire charge striking the little girl in the
face. The little child at once lapsed into
unconsciousness and was placed in a buggy
and taken to Somers, where the services of
Dr. Valentine was secured. But the doc-
tor was not able to do anything to save the
life of the little girl and she expired in her
mother's arms while the return trip was
being made.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Oats..... 41c
Corn—70 lbs. ear..... 55c
Hay..... 85 00 a 120 00

MILL FEED.

Bran..... 125 00
 Middlings..... 20 00
 Gluten..... 20 00
 Oil Meal, per 100 lbs..... 1 65
 Chicken Feed Wheat..... 1 20

Hogs—Live weight..... 5 75
 Hogs—Dressed..... 4 00

Turkey..... 9c
 Ducks..... 25c
 Geese..... 25c
 Chickens—Live weight..... 5c

FOR CUBA RELIEF

BEET-SUGAR MEN BEATEN BY A VOTE OF 85 TO 31

Reciprocity Decided Upon in Repub- lican Caucus—Twenty per Cent Reduction Agreed On.

The ways and means proposition for reciprocity
with Cuba to the extent of 20 per
cent reduction of duties, modified by the
Sibley amendment limiting the lifetime of
the reduced rates to December, 1903, was
adopted at the fifth Republican conference
by a vote of 85 to 31.

Representative Dick, of Ohio, one of the
conferees of the element opposing the ways
and means committee, concurred with Mr.
Payne that no progress had been made by
the arbitrating body. But he was still
hopeful of an ultimate agreement, and he
urged deliberate action in order that har-
mony might prevail in the end. Mr. Dick
closed by presenting resolutions represent-
ing the views of his conferees, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this
conference that the committee on ways and
means be directed to report to the house a
bill for the relief of Cuba, substantially em-
bodying the following provisions:

That the President be authorized to enter
into a commercial agreement with the gov-
ernment of Cuba, when the same shall be
ratified and established, whereby on ac-
count of the relations which have existed
between the United States and Cuba since
1893, and in consideration of such reduc-
tion of duties as shall be satisfactory to the
President, on goods, wares, and merchan-
dise the growth or the product of the United
States imported into Cuba, he shall agree
to pay each year for three years to the gov-
ernment of Cuba a sum of money equiv-
alent to 20 per centum of the duties collect-
ed and paid into the treasury of the United
States on goods, wares, and merchandise
the growth or the product of the island of
Cuba imported into this country.

In support of these resolutions Mr. Dick
submitted the following formal statement
for his side:

"Adhering to the statement we have
heretofore made to this conference, ex-
pressing our reasons for opposing a reduc-
tion of the duties on the products of Cuba,
and in the interest of harmony, and for
the purpose of affording relief to Cuba, if such
relief is needed, and mindful of the fact
recently developed that during the last fiscal
year there was a deficit in the public treas-
ury of the island of Cuba of nearly \$500,000
we submit the foregoing resolution with
the following additional statement of our
reasons therefor:

"1. It will afford relief both to the gov-
ernment and to the people of Cuba.

"2. It makes certain that Cuba and her
people, and no one else, will be beneficia-
ries of our action.

"3. By its adoption we keep faith with
the people of this country and with the
people of Cuba.

"4. It does not violate our national party
platforms of 1896 and 1900.

"5. It does not disturb existing condi-
tions in this country.

"6. It does not alter or modify any
schedule of the present tariff law.

"7. It does not injure or discourage any
domestic industry or prevent its further
development.

Town Caucus.

The town caucus held at the Village hall
Saturday was a very tame affair, there be-
ing but 101 votes cast. H. Nelson, of
Lake Villa, was nominated as chairman
and C. M. Conter secretary. C. M. Con-
ter, for Town Clerk, was nominated by
acclamation, so also was H. Beck, for As-
sessor; J. O. James, Jr., for Justice of the
Peace, and A. J. Felter for Commissioner
of Highways. There being three candi-
dates for Collector an informal ballot was
taken the result being as follows: L. M.
Hughes, 75; Frank Pittman, Jr., 18; Walter
Taylor, 8; the formal ballot being sus-
pended L. M. Hughes was nominated by
acclamation. The following town commit-
tee were appointed: George Webb, Wm.
White, A. J. White.

Announcement.

I announce myself as a candidate for the
office of Member of the General Assembly,
subject to the will of the Republican elect-
ors of the Eighth Senatorial District and
solicit the support of all of my friends.

GEORGE R. LYON.

Waukegan, Feb. 17, 1902.

For County Treasurer.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate
for the office of County Treasurer of Lake
county, subject to the will of the Republi-
can County Convention, and solicit the
support of my friends. L. C. PRICE.

Waukegan, Feb. 20, 1902.

A New Lot Received.

Ordway Plasters have come to this
will surely cure you if you stick to
Ordway Foot Plasters cure
Weak and Painful Knees, Ankle
Cold Feet.

Corn and Bunions Plasters by the
A. Bare Cure. For sale by
Mrs. J. S. Sutton, Willow St.

The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Cleveland City Council has passed the 3-cent fare franchise ordinance. There was no demonstration when the vote resulted in 20 to 2 in favor of the passage of the measure. The franchise provides for about twenty miles of double track railway.

Fire insurance rates on all manufacturing and mercantile risks were advanced 25 per cent throughout the country east of the Rocky Mountains by the Western Union underwriters. New York City is the only point in the territory named not affected by the new schedule.

Every member of the International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers in St. Louis struck for higher wages, 1,400 men being affected. The men want an increase of 90 cents a day for eight hours' work. The Master Painters' Association decided to ignore the demand.

Frank Dunn, grower of blooded cattle and one of the best-known farmers in northern Missouri, perished at his home near Westboro, Mo., during a fire in one of his large barns. Several horses and cattle were inside the barn, and it was to release these animals that prompted him to rush inside and sever the halters. The roof fell in and Dunn's body was consumed.

Bank robbers wrecked the safe of the Citizens Bank at Star City, Ind. The heavy steel outer and inner doors were blown from their fastenings. Then the thieves tried to blow open the time-lock doors of the money vault, which contained \$5,000, but before they could get the money they were driven away by the citizens. For all their time and trouble the robbers secured only \$20 in money.

A charter has been issued by the Secretary of State of Missouri to the St. Louis Belt and Terminal Railway of St. Louis, with a capital stock of \$3,000,000. The road is to encircle the city of St. Louis, to build branches and switches into the city, and is to make connections and terminal facilities for the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis, and San Francisco systems in St. Louis. The line is to extend from Carondelet, in St. Louis County, around the city of St. Louis to the Eads bridge, a distance of twenty-one miles.

NEWS NUGGETS.

Booth Tarkington, the author, was nominated for the Legislature by Indianapolis Republicans.

A section of the naval arsenal at Valparaiso has been destroyed by fire. The loss is placed at \$1,000,000.

The American Bridge Company has secured the Pittsburgh contract for the Wash Railroad viaducts to cost \$1,500,000.

"General" Washington, the negro convicted of conspiring to kill the wife of H. L. Taylor, a white man, was hanged at Mansfield, Va.

Reese Evans and A. A. Smith fought a duel with Winchester at Purdy Station, Nev., and each received injuries from which death resulted.

John Lawson ("the terrible Swede"), the well-known bicycle rider, died at St. Joseph's hospital in Milwaukee, after a five days' illness of pneumonia.

Ten thousand persons took part in students' riots in St. Petersburg, which kept army of police and cavalry busy and caused injury to many of the participants.

The Sigma Nu Medical Fraternity, in international convention at Cincinnati, elected officers. Dr. William Walton of Chicago being chosen executive committeeman.

A trust deed for \$1,000,000, running from the Dutch General Electric Company to the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, was recorded at Duluth, Minn. Improvements are planned.

Willis Van Derant of Wyoming, assistant attorney general for the Interior Department, is the choice of President Roosevelt as successor to Secretary Hitchcock, who is soon to retire.

A man who registered at the Hotel Lafayette, Niagara Falls, as P. J. O'Connell of South Bend, Ind., jumped into Niagara river just above the Horseshoe falls and was carried over the falls.

The grain elevator of Fuch & Ford at Mount Vernon, Ind., containing 75,000 bushels of wheat, was destroyed by fire, due to spontaneous combustion. Loss \$80,000, fully covered by insurance.

Private Schmidt of Troop C of the Thirtieth cavalry, stationed at Fort Assiniboine, was forced to death while attempting to walk from the half-way house to the post, a distance of six miles.

At Litchfield, Minn., Frank Addy has been arrested and placed in jail, charged with the murder of Milton Gordon and wife, who were burned to death New Year's eve in their home four miles from there.

The Senate passed the Hanna-Frye ship subsidy bill by a vote of 42 to 31. Six Republicans, including Allison, Spooner, Duffry and Quarles, voted against the measure. No friendly amendment was adopted.

The schooner John K. Souther, Captain A. P. Poole, from New York for Galveston, Texas, foundered off Great Stirrup Island, of the Bahama group, March 11. The crew of the Souther has arrived at Nassau, Bahama Islands.

Capt. Eldridge of the Monomoy, Mass., life-saving station and five of his crew, who started to the relief of a distressed vessel, were drowned by the capsizing of their lifeboat. Only Surftman Ellis of seven men who started escaped.

Washington is to have what is claimed will be the largest and most beautiful railway station in the world. Plans for a union station to cost \$50,000,000 and to be used by all the roads entering the city, have been submitted to the Senate committee on the District of Columbia by Daniel H. Burnham, architect for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

John Howik, an employee of the National Steel Company, was killed by an engine at Youngstown, Ohio, and Michael Torsin, an employee of the same company, was caught by a descending cage and killed.

EASTERN.

Harvard Observatory has received an anonymous gift of \$20,000.

John Kelly, a coppersmith, was stricken dumb while uttering blasphemies at his home in Baltimore.

Francis Skinner, New York broker, committed suicide because of financial ruin and domestic trouble.

Gov. Odell of New York has signed the bill increasing from ten to twenty-five years the punishment for attempt at murder.

Ten thousand freight handlers in Boston have gone out on strike, primarily against working beside non-union teamsters.

Henry J. Baker, the defaulting cashier of the Buffalo city treasurer's office, pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the first degree.

Boston's great industrial strike, which directly and indirectly kept over 40,000 workmen out of work four days, has been officially declared off.

Mrs. Catherine Soffel, wife of the Pittsburgh warden, has been indicted on three counts, charged with aiding the Biddles to escape from jail Jan. 30.

Safe crackers blew open the vault of the Farmers' Bank of Towanville, Pa., and stole between \$7,000 and \$8,000. Of this \$5,000 was in bills, \$1,300 in silver and the balance in gold.

Andrew J. Watrous, a well-known New York newspaper man, committed suicide by shooting. He had been a sufferer from insomnia and had been under the care of a physician for some time.

E. W. Bloomingdale of New York has been appointed temporary receiver for the firm of Escewege & Cohn, importers of fancy goods. The liabilities are said to be \$1,500 and the assets \$58,750.

Granville W. Leighton, teller of the National Bank of Portland, Me., has been placed under arrest, charged with being a defaulter. The officials of the bank place the shortage at \$43,000.

New York plumber fell through a manhole and was swept through three-quarters of a mile of sewer in a little more than two minutes into the East river, where he was rescued without any ill effects.

Eugene Clements, a negro, was hanged in the county prison in Philadelphia for the murder of John Coates, a colored waiter. Feb. 22, 1901, Clements shot and killed Coates because of jealousy of Mrs. Clements.

Mrs. Late Gruss and Mrs. Frank Gowie of Westmont, N. J., were shot on the outskirts of the town by two unknown men, who escaped. Mrs. Gruss was killed instantly and Mrs. Gowie was taken to the hospital in a critical condition.

John T. Stover was shot and killed by his wife Alice at their home in New York City. When she was arrested she told the police her husband had threatened to kill her because she would not give him money, and that she shot him to save her own life.

In New York Francis Skinner, a broker, whose assets were 8 cents, shot and killed himself in his office. In his pockets were the photographs of two children, a couple of locks of hair, and an envelope addressed to Richard D. Morse, a lawyer, at 11 Broadway, containing a will.

One burglar was shot and killed and another was wounded by a policeman at Peekskill, N. Y. The men had broken into the hardware store of Durham Bros. and were seen by two policemen. The burglars tried to escape and fired two shots at the policemen, one of whom returned the fire.

Because he was unable to obtain possession of his child Lafayette Gruff, aged 21 years, of Gloucester, N. J., cut the throat of his wife, Mary Ann Gruff, aged 10 years, killing her instantly. He then fired a shot at his 7-months-old child, Katie, but the bullet missed its mark and lodged in the head of Mrs. Susan Gowie, Mrs. Gruff's aunt.

Rupert Fritz, a chef who served the luncheon at Shooters Island, New York, for the 2,000 persons who witnessed the launching of Emperor William's yacht, has assigned. Fritz says he borrowed a large amount of silverware from friends for use at the luncheon. In the rush for souvenirs nearly all the silverware disappeared before Fritz and his assistants were aware of the raid. Finding it impossible to make good his losses, he decided upon an assignment.

F. M. Osborne, former president of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, the soft coal trust, is said to be at the head of a company that has purchased the product of the mines of the river combine in the Pittsburgh district, which amounts to a million tons yearly. The firm of Osborne, Saeger & Co., which was absorbed by the Pittsburgh Coal Company several years ago, is likely to be reorganized to compete with the trust in handling coal for this and other lake points. Four officials recently in the employment of the Pittsburgh Coal Company have resigned to go with Mr. Osborne.

WESTERN.

Former Gov. John P. Altgeld died in Joliet, Ill., of apoplexy.

The consolidation of the Northwestern National Bank and the Metropolitan Bank was effected in Minneapolis.

Sixteen passengers were slightly and August Geiges severely hurt in Milwaukee wreck due to a broken rail near Sedalia, Mo.

At Lima, Ohio, Mrs. Phoebe Grey committed suicide by hanging. She was 61 years of age and grieved over the loss of her husband.

A negro, giving his name as Horace McCoy, accused of attacking a white woman and a negro, was hanged by a mob at Foreman, Ark.

The safe in the bank of Roseman & Waters, at Roseville, Ind., was blown open by robbers and about \$3,500 was stolen. The robbers escaped.

Col. R. C. Clowry of Chicago has been elected president and general manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, succeeding Thomas T. Eckert.

Owing to inability to complete the Auditorium at Omaha, Neb., the Christian Church convention set for that city in October will be asked to meet in some other city.

Edward Singleton, son of Millionaire John Singleton, one of the owners of the Yellow Aster mine at Randburg, Cal., committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

Mrs. Sybil Taylor of Rockford, Iowa, was held up by highwaymen near Guthrie, Ok., her pockets were cut from her dress, robbing her of money, railroad

tickets, postoffice order and other valuables.

Miss Vina Woodbury, a Methodist Sunday school teacher who lived at Wesley Montgomery's residence, committed suicide in Newark, Ohio, by hanging. She was ill with quinsy.

The 12-months-old child of Gustave Brown was suffocated by a large cat, which inhaled the infant's breath while it was lying in a carriage in the backyard of Mr. Brown's residence in Denver.

Half the city fire department was called out to fight a blaze in the downtown district of Chicago, which wrecked the establishment of C. Sidney Shepard & Co. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

William H. Taft, governor of the Philippines, underwent a surgical operation at the Jewish hospital in Cincinnati. The operation was not considered dangerous, and was performed successfully.

Fire at 3:30 o'clock Friday morning destroyed the west barn of the Eastern avenue sheds of the St. Louis Transit Company, together with seventy cars. The loss is estimated at \$125,000, fully insured.

Fire destroyed two blocks of buildings in the business part of Winslow, Ill. The bank, postoffice, fifteen business houses and several private residences were entirely consumed. The loss is \$125,000, insurance \$90,000.

Traffic managers of the St. Paul-Chicago road and of the north Pacific coast lines have issued orders to general freight agents to cancel immediately all contracts with shippers and to stop rate cutting on all classes of traffic.

Suit to declare illegal the Northwestern railroad merger has been begun at St. Paul by Attorney General Knox. The action is based on Sherman anti-trust law. The court is asked to dissolve Northern Securities Company.

President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America addressed a meeting of miners and operators in Des Moines, Iowa. He had spoken only a few moments when he was taken ill and had to be assisted from the stage.

At Butte, Mont., Patrick Sheehan, a miner, was blown to pieces by a premature explosion of blasting powder. His partner, Brick Hills, was terribly injured. The two men were blown a distance of twenty-five feet by the explosion.

Augusta Halperstein, a 13-year-old girl, is in the county jail at Butte, Mont. She shot Mrs. P. J. Cannon while the latter was engaged in a fight with the girl's father. Mrs. Cannon has a serious wound in the hip. The aunt is also in jail.

George P. Welch, proprietor of the Taylor Hotel at Pleasant Hill, Mo., committed suicide at the Hotel Cosby in Kansas City. He was despondent over business reverses. He left a note bequeathing his body to a local medical college.

J. W. Bidwell, aged 60 years, once a familiar figure about the Kansas City stock yards, tried to commit suicide at the yards by swallowing six ounces of carbolic acid. His recovery is doubtful. Bidwell lost his money several years ago.

F. E. Brady, the missing manager of the Imperial Savings Company of Toledo, Ohio, is declared to be a forger and defaulter to the amount of \$100,000. The fact became known after an investigation by trustees of that institution. Brady is thought to be in Chicago or San Francisco.

At Wellston, Ohio, Louis Woolam, while on the way to work, shot and killed Ward Meadows, who a year ago eloped with Woolam's wife and then came back. He then went to his wayward wife and told her what he had done. He made no effort to escape.

Charles Michaelis, a retired merchant and prominent politician, committed suicide at his home in St. Joseph, Mo., by shooting himself through the right temple. Continued illness and despondency over the recent death of his wife are supposed to have been the causes which led to the suicide.

With his feet but a few inches from the floor, 6-year-old Irwin Bennett was found hanging by the neck in his father's barn at Jones Station, Ohio. Coroner Sharkey, who was summoned at once, suspended his judgment in the case and will investigate theories of murder, suicide and accident.

The marriage of Miss Clara Leonore Huntington, an heiress to many millions, and Gilbert Brooks Perkins, son of Judge C. G. Perkins of Covington, Ky., principal owner of the Latonia race track, will take place April 30 at the palatial residence of the Huntingtons at Jackson and Broderick streets, San Francisco.

Herman Lusky, a well-known jeweler of Nashville, Tenn., came to his death suddenly in Cincinnati in a peculiar manner. While buying a bill of goods at the jewelry house he stepped into the workroom to get a drink of water and by mistake drank a half-cup of cyanide of potassium. He died ten minutes later.

Eight soldiers were injured, several of them seriously, by a fire caused by the fall of a shell from a gun on the train which brought the Twenty-second infantry to the fort. The train was being sidetracked when one of the coaches was derailed and overturned. It was loaded with soldiers, most of whom were asleep.

The old Lincoln farm in the heart of Lincoln City, Ind., is to be sold for delinquent taxes. Attempts have been made to turn the farm into a park, and ask Congress to make an appropriation for its purchase, and this may be done after the farm passes into other hands. The mother of Lincoln is buried on the farm.

Fire broke out at Fox Lake, Wis., shortly after midnight Tuesday morning and destroyed three of the largest business blocks in the town. The fire started in the rear of the general grocery store, owned by J. E. & S. W. Tarrant. The building was in flames before the fire was discovered. The loss will be about \$250,000.

Two cars of the Kansas City-Leavenworth electric line were derailed at Leavenworth, Kan. One woman was injured. The first explosion occurred early in the evening on the line running to Port Leavenworth. The car was damaged beyond repair, one of the wheels being torn off and the motor ruined. A sixty-pound rail was split in two.

Julia Raymond, whose operations in Denver for the last six months have resulted in the looting of several houses, has been captured. Her plan was to hire as a domestic, and at the very first opportunity loot the house of her employer. She is supposed to have cleared upward of \$3,000 by her operations, which included the most costly jewelry.

Science Hall at the Montana State University was destroyed by fire. The Montana fire department went to the scene, but was handicapped by scarcity of water and could do little to check the flames. The hall was the second largest building on the campus, and was valued at \$100,000, although the equipment it contained brings the loss to a much larger figure.

A legal point has been raised in the District Court at Butte, Mont., which, if sustained in the upper court, will make it possible for the people of Butte to repudiate about \$1,000,000 of debts. The District Court held that dealers in goods that have to be weighed who do not conform with the law requiring scales to be tested and stamped cannot collect through the courts.

M. J. Durham of Middletown, N. Y., in Sleepy Eye, Minn., to consult two heirs to the Leonard Case estate, now before the Probate Court of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, which is estimated at \$80,000,000. The two heirs are Charles and Theodore Case, who have been farmers of Brown County for thirty years past. The property is in the heart of the city of Cleveland and includes the site upon which the First National Bank of that city is situated.

SOUTHERN.

A Beaumont, Texas, gang of negro women and white men is believed to be responsible for the murder of twenty or more men reported missing there.

The big White Fleming sawmill, 47 miles below Tiptonville, Tenn., was completely wrecked by a boiler explosion. Sam Burton, the fireman, was blown fifty feet and instantly killed.

The grand jury of Pasquotank County, N. C., found a true bill against James Wilcox, the young man in jail at Elizabeth City charged with killing his sweetheart, Miss Nellie Croysey, last November.

A windstorm did some damage in the outer portion of Houston, Texas, wrecking twenty houses, most of them small residences. There was no loss of life and the property damage will hardly exceed \$15,000.

Fred Kiltbauer, a barber of Louisville, has been left a fortune of \$250,000 by an uncle in Germany. He received a letter ten days ago from the German ambassador at Washington apprising him of the bequest.

Kentucky women are likely soon to be deprived of the right to vote if the Governor approves of the bill which has passed both houses of the General Assembly. The measure takes away the privilege of voting in elections for school trustees.

The steamer Providence was capsized by a squall at Lone Landing, Miss., and twenty-one of its passengers and crew drowned. An Illinois Central limited train ran into a cyclone 135 miles from New Orleans, and was badly damaged.

The Bank of Newcastle, Ky., was robbed of \$4,000, a lot of jewelry belonging to Isaac W. Kelly, its president, and \$500 worth of stamps deposited by the postmaster. Citizens were aroused, but were held at bay until the six burglars made their escape.

FOREIGN.

The following dispatch, dated at Pretoria, has been received from Lord Kitchener: "Gen. Methuen was brought to Klerksdorp Thursday. He is doing well. Everything possible is being done for him."

Portuguese government troops recently attacked twelve armbands of the slave traders, near Pemba Bay, Portuguese East Africa, and after a prolonged and desperate fight drove out the traders and liberated 700 slaves.

A dispatch from Constantinople announces that the town of Klankary, northeast of Angora, in Asia Minor, was destroyed by an earthquake. No details of the disaster had been received. Klankary had 20,000 inhabitants.

The press of Austria, with the exception of the official and semi-official organs, now comment boldly on the prospective abdication of Kaiser Franz Josef. Most of the papers take it for granted that the old emperor will soon renounce his throne.

The biggest blaze seen in Paris since the burning of the Opera Comique in 1875 started in the corner of a block of buildings in the Rue Montmartre. Flames spread rapidly to the upper portions of the buildings, which were used as residences. The damage is estimated at \$250,000.

Capt. F. H. Smith, a well-known Englishman who arrived recently from Japan, declares that war between that country and Russia is inevitable. "Russia's occupation of Manchuria is the cause of the trouble," said Capt. Smith, "and the Japanese are spoiling for a chance to whip some one. They are making all preparations for the fight that must come soon."

IN GENERAL.

Copious rains in the States of the Southwest have been of great benefit to the wheat crop.

There is every reason to fear that the brand new Allan liner Hurokan has been lost, with more than 100 lives.

Six deaths occurred on the transport Sheridan, which arrived in San Francisco recently with troops from Manila.

Dr. Von Holleben, German ambassador at Washington, is accused of trying to influence the German-American vote in favor of Bryan in the last presidential campaign.

Herbert Booth, son of Gen. William Booth, is reported to have rebelled against his father's policy and to have resigned as commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army in Australia.

Judge Eli Torrance, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has been officially notified of his appointment as a member of the board of visitors to the United States military academy at West Point.

E. L. Kepner, the Hudson Bay Company's manager at Fort George, arrived at Quebec, B. C., and stated that the Indians were endeavoring to take possession of the fort. Attorney General Elbert forwarded instructions to send several specialists to the scene of the trouble.

Fred Lowden was killed by a snowslide near Nelson, B. C. He and Chris Shubert were asleep at the foot of the rock when the slide buried their cabin. After thirty-six hours of superhuman effort Shubert freed himself. He obtained aid at a neighboring mine, but Lowden was dead.

Congress.

The conference report upon the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was agreed to in the Senate on Thursday. A large number of minor bills were passed without objection, among them being measures to divide Nebraska into two judicial districts; extending for three years the time for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Burlington, Iowa; to provide suitable medals for the officers and crew on board the Kearsarge at the time of her fight with the Alabama in July, 1864, and granting to the State of Washington 50,000 acres of land for the soldiers' and sailors' home. Consideration of the ship subsidy measure was then resumed. Mr. Berry of Arkansas, a member of the commerce committee, which reported the bill, made a vigorous argument in opposition to it. Mr. Penrose favorably reported the Chinese exclusion bill and it was placed on the calendar. In the House general debate upon the postoffice appropriation bill was closed and consideration of twelve of the twenty-seven pages of the bill were completed. No amendments were adopted. The principal portion of the general debate was devoted to the discussion of the appropriations for several small facilities.

In the Senate on Friday the ship subsidy bill was again under consideration. Mr. Foraker supported it, although he admitted he would have preferred to build the American merchant marine by the levying of discriminating duties. Both Mr. McLaughlin of Mississippi and Mr. Harris of Ohio opposed the measure on the ground that in their judgment it was not constitutional. They maintained that it was class legislation, which amounted to little short of robbery of the people for the benefit of a few ship owners. At the conclusion of Mr. Harris' remarks the Senate went into executive session and confirmed The Hague treaty on rules of warfare. In the House the postoffice appropriation bill was passed, the only amendment of importance adopted being one to incorporate in the bill the provisions of the bill to change the rural free delivery service, passed a few days ago. Quite a number of other bills were passed, including three for marine hospitals at Buffalo, Savannah and Pittsburgh. The Bureau resolution calling on the Secretary of State for the facts relative to the case of Dr. Thomas and wife, who desired to go to South Africa to distribute relief funds, was adopted after a short debate, in the course of which Mr. Hitt, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, introduced a letter from Secretary Hay explaining what the Department of State had done in the premises. Mr. Sherman called up a bill to prevent false branding and marking of food products entering into interstate commerce, and it was passed. The conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation was agreed to.

The ship subsidy bill was under discussion during most of Saturday's session of the Senate. Speeches were made by Senators Allison, Spooner, Teller and Elihu. Amendments were presented by Senators Bacon and Mallory. A bill appropriating \$150,000 to establish a marine hospital at Savannah, Ga., was passed; also a bill providing for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at South Omaha, Neb. Adjournment followed a brief executive session. In the House the day was devoted to private pension bills, 220 being passed, clearing the calendar. This is the largest number of pension bills ever passed by the House at one session. Earlier in the day a resolution was adopted calling upon the War Department for information concerning the government transport service between San Francisco and the Philippines. Late in the day Mr. Minor (Wis.), rising to a question of personal privilege, announced a published statement regarding the Speaker and himself as false. The story said he (Minor) had changed his position on the shipping bill and on the Cuban tariff question because of the Speaker's intention to advance a local revenue cutter measure in which the Wisconsin member is interested. Speaker Henderson also stated that there was not a shadow of truth in the article.

Monday in the Senate was chiefly devoted to consideration, amendment and passage of the ship subsidy bill. Among other bills passed were those appropriating \$150,000 for a public building at Colorado Springs, Colo.; appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Laramie, Wyo., and appropriating \$5,000 for the erection of a dwelling for the keeper of the lighthouse at Kewanee, Wis. As the last public bill on the calendar was passed Mr. Hale remarked that in all his experience he had never before known the last public bill on the calendar to be reached and disposed of. In the House consideration of the river and harbor bill was begun. Mr. Burton of Ohio made an extended speech in explanation of the measure. The impression existed, he said, that the bill carried something over \$90,000,000 for the ensuing fiscal year, whereas it carried only \$24,000,000 of net appropriations, the remaining \$66,000,000 being simply authorized to be appropriated under the contract system. One of the important new features of the bill, he added, was a provision for a board of five engineers, familiar with all river and harbor work, to pass upon surveys, examinations and estimates. Several other members spoke briefly, among them being Mr. Bellamy of North Carolina, who protested against the treatment his State had received. Mr. Foster of Illinois and Mr. Cochran of Missouri discussed the Boer war, criticizing the majority severely for failure to allow Congress to express the sympathy of the American people with the struggling republics.

Washington Notes.
A son of Admiral Sampson has been appointed a cadet in the navy.
Commerce with Spain in 1901, in both exports and imports, was greater than ever before.

War revenue repeal bill of the House was so carelessly drawn a new measure will be substituted for it in the Senate.
Russia and Germany have given fresh assurances to the United States on China.

President Roosevelt hereafter is to give out the only information concerning cabinet meetings.

No Bill.

"Senator," said in favor, if I mist term for the Pre States, with a pa be eligible for re- "Yes," said Sen media my anarve "How would y elition to limit a a also?" "Young man," "I don't ca cautiously "I do on that propoiti you confidentially would go to the to enter the Sen -Chicago Tribune

This Is Si Champion, M Wellet, wife of has had a rem cently.

Mrs. Wellet "I could not de my limbs cramp hard pain acro got up three or I was very ne spondent, I had "After I had five years, I be ney Pills. I w ills you oug from my kidn spoiled egg, on "I kept on u till I was cured and do not hav I have no pain I feel better th

Ms "Your husba the city direct cording to last rect, is it not? "Not exactly Miss Anvil, be sver; "You w as a 'black' Press.

It Will Su In order to Ely's Cream cure for Catarr have prepared 10 cents. Get 10 cents to Ely New York Cit Ely's Cream cured me of ca failed.-Alfred After usin weeks I believ Joseph Stewa N. Y.

Ely's Cream cure for catarr mercury run 60 cents. At His Is "The best m," said the, "is to m "Yes," anst thoughtfully, a heap of me

EARLE Will you be plenty of to a ton of Rich Hay 2 cts. Price, 50 lbs. \$1.99; 100 lbs. \$3.00. Low Price, John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis.

His Theory. Philosopher—Every young man should have a high ideal. Glided Youth—That's what I say. The girl I'm engaged to is five feet eight inches tall.—Somerville Journal.

Sad Day. Mrs. Grumbler—To-day is the anniversary of our wedding day. Mr. Grumbler—Well, you needn't remind me of it if it is.

Clear white clothes are a sign that the housekeeper uses Red Cross Ball Soap. Large 2 oz. package, 5 cents.

Schumann's mother was gifted with musical ability. Mrs. Winslow's Soreness Straps for Children (including within the same package) relief from all pains, cures wind colic, 25 cents a bottle.

MISS VIRGINIA GRANES Tells How Hospital Physicians Use and Rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Twelve years continuous service at a hospital in some of our prominent towns, as well as at private homes, has given me varied experiences with diseases of women. I have nursed

MISS VIRGINIA GRANES President of Nurses Association, Waterford, N. J. "I have known that doctors use E. Pinkham's Vegetable pound when everything else with their patients. I have advised patients and friends to use it, yet to hear of its first failure."

"Four years ago I had fallen womb from straining in lifting patient, and knowing of the your Compound I began to use once and in six weeks I was w more, and have had no trouble. I am most pleased to have had a tunity to say a few words in p your Vegetable Compound, and take every occasion to recomme Miss VIRGINIA GRANES—6600 above testimonials in test papers.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has stood the time, and has cured thou Mrs. Pinkham advises men free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

PENSION JOHN W. BROWN, who was killed at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, is entitled to a pension. His widow, Mrs. Mary Brown, is now residing at 1234 Main St., New York City.

MISS VIRGINIA GRANES, President of Nurses Association, Waterford, N. J., has been elected to the position of Vice-President of the same association for the year 1902.

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LATE NEWS

DURING THE WEEK.

Day Proclamation of Woodstock

Interferer's Cave with Bandits.

and a proclamation April 25, as Arbor Day, after quoting the proclamation of the State, and other same by planting trees in the school grounds, to the end that all love may be beautiful with every tree, let us be of beautifying the grounds, which are overlooked in every village and an ornament as a community which hardly overestimates the value of this means of an in love of trees and

Tragedy.

at Woodstock developments. The assisted by Drs. of Harvard, Dr. and a surgeon the body of A. of one of his and an an revealed the fact bullets in his breast, took after enter was struck while

dit's Cave.

farmer in south miles below the river, has found years ago by the hunter John have were dug up

omington.

of Bloomingdale in the Edly street, a large e. By desperate flames confined it started, but

itched Battle with Bandits.

after a pitched battle with revolvers shot and instantly killed by William rigden. The state he was killed by Johnson, and after firing times in the air fired the fourth bar of the revolver. At Johnson, rigden immediately went to Urbana have himself up to the authorities, on had quarreled repeatedly with rigden.

More Money Found.

hidden money put away at Ta by the two Froelich brothers, and Allen has been found. The \$8,000. This makes a total of \$17,000 which has been found in a portion of the building occupied by the Froelich brothers as a store. When was unmarried, five leaves seven children.

ried State Bank.

ren County stock company re- ed \$4,000,000. A Provisional will ask Mr. Carnegie to in- library donation of \$37,000

ols World's Fair.

commission selected a site near the ill- ding and next to the Texas t. St. Louis.

A public heating plant is proposed at Newman.

German Catholics purpose building a \$12,000 church at Champlain.

A company has been formed to develop the coal deposits near Ivesdale.

Pekin will hold a special election to decide the public park proposition.

Dow & King's elevator at Pittsfield was totally destroyed by fire, together with 40,000 bushels of wheat and 5,000 bushels of corn. Insurance, \$28,000.

Mrs. Lindsey, an old resident, was burned to death at Rock Falls. She was starting a fire in a stove with kerosene and left the can of oil on a chair near the fire. The fire ignited with a sudden puff and the can exploded.

J. A. Roseboom & Co. of Mattoon have purchased the 1000 and 1001 crops of broom corn of E. Bundy, a grower living near there. They secured sixty-five tons and the average price paid was \$1.08 a ton. This is the largest single holding disposed of this year.

Abraham Boch, one of the wealthiest farmers in Logan County, arrived in East St. Louis on a recent morning in time to prevent the marriage of his granddaughter, Anna Boch, aged 15, and Robert Weatherholt, aged 19, who had eloped to that city several days ago. Miss Boch was taken to her home in Williams- ville, while Weatherholt was taken to Springfield and lodged in jail on a charge of abduction.

Will H. Wright, son of Judge Wright of Metropolis, bookkeeper for Nelson Morris & Co., Chicago, and Miss Edie Heasley, daughter of a prominent broom manufacturer, also of Metropolis, were secretly wedded May 15, 1901. During July the bride visited relatives in Chicago and, though her husband was there at the time and called on her occasionally, their friends never suspected the truth. Mr. Wright went to Metropolis recently.

When Sol Blumenthal of Joliet went away recently he had a stock of goods in his furnishing store that was worth \$1,400. When he came back he found only the store. Mr. Blumenthal could hardly believe his senses when he went up to inspect his stock and found it all gone. He rubbed his eyes as he ran to the police station. After he had settled down a little the police found from him that he had had a clerk named Sam Alger who is known in Chicago as "Sure Thing Sam." The clerk was missing. It seems that while Mr. Blumenthal was away Sam loaded all the stock on wagons and had it hauled to New Lenox, and from there the goods were shipped, presumably to Chicago.

Representative Hitt has announced the following selections for examination for admission to the naval academy at Annapolis: Principal, Victor L. Phillips; Mount Carroll; first alternate, Carroll S. Buckner; Mount Carroll; second alternate, Floyd Aker; third alternate, Charles H. Lane; Freeport; fourth alternate, George P. Gill; Pontiac, and fifth alternate, Richard P. McCubough, Galena. There is one vacancy to the credit of Mr. Hitt's district, and while all candidates named may take the examination, their records will be passed upon in the order in which they are designated and the first to meet the requirements mentally and physically will receive the appointment.

The printing and binding establishment owned by H. Frank Brown & Co., located at 110 South Washington street, in the very heart of the wholesale district of Peoria, was destroyed by fire. The adjoining buildings, occupied by the Wilson Grocery Company, on one side and Case & Krocen, wholesale saddlery, on the other, were saved. Brown & Co. occupied the three floors of the burned building, and the basement was used by C. E. Wheeler & Co., who had stored there \$5,000 worth of chinaware and crockery. Water worked through to the basement of the Wilson Grocery Company and ruined several hundred dollars' worth of green coffee. An estimate on the total loss is given as \$25,000, with \$20,000 insurance.

Officials believe that one of the gang who have been operating throughout southern Illinois in robbing banks has been caught in Thomas Williamson, charged with robbing the Williamsville post office. The office was entered through a window and a large amount of stamps and cash secured. Williamson was at once suspected and captured, taken to Carbondale by Deputy Marshal Dowell and before the United States commissioner waived examination and in default of bail taken to the Alexander County jail. This is the second time in a few months that the postoffice at Williamsville has been looted. Former Assistant Postmaster Given is now serving in the penitentiary for securing \$1,200 of money order funds.

Reports received by the Department of Agriculture from the wheat-growing sections of the State indicate that this crop is in excellent seasonable condition, being 70 per cent of a full average for this time of year. While the plant generally is small, it is of good color, with strong roots, and ready to make vigorous growth as soon as the weather is favorable. Central Illinois reports the crop as in somewhat better condition than the southern division, the condition of the two sections being 80 and 72 per cent respectively. No complaint of winter killing was received, and the present condition of wheat is very encouraging. A most excellent outlook for apples is reported, although it is a little early to estimate this crop. The peach prospect is very poor, many of the trees being killed and a great majority of the fruit buds on those not killed. Many counties report an entire failure, and in two or three will the crop amount to anything. Nearly three-fourths of a crop of strawberries may be expected, a number of counties reporting 100 as the March condition. No reports of winter killing were received, but the drought last summer was very disastrous to strawberry vines and little or no growth was made.

Seven large greenhouses at Gibson are devoted exclusively to growing carnations, and it is aimed to have 100,000 in blossom all the time.

The State Board of Health has been notified of a serious outbreak of scarlet fever in the village of Idolito, where seventy-five persons have been ill with the disease.

John Stevens, alias Harrington, whose right name is said to be Burns, has been convicted by a jury in the Circuit Court at Belleville on a charge of robbing the National Stock Yards Bank on the night of Jun. 6.

HAS \$3,220,000,000 IN STOCK.

Nation's Domestic Animals Census Shows a Large Increase.

The census bureau, in a report on domestic animals, fowls and bees in the United States on June 1, 1900, announces that all the domestic animals in the United States have a probable value of at least \$3,220,000,000. Of this amount the value of animals on farms and ranches constitute over 93 per cent, and those not on farms 7 per cent.

The total value of all domestic animals on farms and ranches was \$2,981,034,115, against \$2,208,707,513 in 1890. There was a gain in all parts of the country except in the North Atlantic States, where there was a decrease of horses, sheep and swine, making a total decrease of 3 per cent in value.

The live stock on farms in the United States follows:

Cattle	15,330,833
Horses	1,253,182
Sheep	1,315,560
Swine	712,014
Cows kept for milk	17,120,074
Cows and heifers not kept for milk	11,583,233
Colts	1,313,476
Horses	10,652,084
Mules and burros	3,271,097
Asses and ponies	18,600
Sheep	31,003,811
Swine	62,870,103
Goats	1,871,239

Since 1890 the number of sheep decreased everywhere except in the West. The increase there was more than sufficient to balance the loss elsewhere and made the number of wool-bearing sheep for the nation 11 per cent greater than in 1890.

The number of horses on farms increased except in the North Atlantic States. The gain over the census of 1890 was 20 per cent, if the colts are included, with the totals of 1000, and 13 per cent if excluded.

The mules on farms increased generally. The dairy cows on farms and ranches in 1900 numbered 4 per cent more than the milk cows reported in 1890. Under the term milk cows were included in 1890 more cows than those reported in 1900 as "cows kept for milk," or "dairy cows." The real gain, therefore, is approximately 25 per cent.

Neat cattle other than dairy cows increased generally. Swine increased 9 per cent, although there was a slight decrease in the North Atlantic division.

In the South Atlantic division the value of domestic animals increased 14 per cent to \$184,152,278 in 1900. In the North Central division the value increased 27 per cent to \$1,529,300,487. In the South Central the increase was 70 per cent to \$508,255,747, and in the western 83 per cent to \$301,433,952.

Iowa leads all the States in the total value of its live stock, while Texas ranks second. The former has an investment of live stock of \$271,844,034, and the latter has \$230,227,434. Texas, however, has the greatest number of neat cattle, mules and goats, but the average value of these and other animals being less than in Iowa, the pre-eminence in values rests with the latter named State.

MOODY IN THE CABINET.

Massachusetts Congressman Is to Succeed Secretary Long.

The third change in the cabinet of President Roosevelt occurred Monday, when Secretary Long submitted his resignation in a graceful letter, and it was accepted in one just as gracious by the President. The change was made complete by the selection of Representative William L. Moody, of New York, as Congressional District of Massachusetts.

Mr. Long's successor at the head of the Navy Department.

This change has been expected for a long time. Mr. Long intended to retire at the beginning of President McKinley's second term, but consented to remain until certain lines of policy in which he was involved were more satisfactorily arranged.

When President Roosevelt took office, though anxious to return to private life, Secretary Long never will enter public life again—a strong feeling of loyalty to Mr. Roosevelt induced the Secretary to defer his retirement until it was convenient for the President to make a change.

Recently Mr. Long has been in Massachusetts making arrangements with his legal partners to re-enter the practice of law, and he has had his home at Hingham put in order for his occupation. When Mr. Long entered the cabinet originally he was an active member of Hemenway & Long, a well-known legal firm of Boston. He always has maintained a silent connection with the concern, and will become an active partner again.

THE "TOMBS ANGEL."

Benevolent Lady Who Perished in New York's Hotel Fire.

Among those who lost their lives in the Park avenue fire in New York was Mrs. John W. Foster, familiarly known in the metropolis as the Tombs Angel. For fifteen years Mrs. Foster had devoted herself to practical charity among the unfortunate inmates of the city.

She worked especially among the women prisoners at the Tombs, giving them advice, questioning them, where she found worthy cases, appealing to magistrates in their behalf. She was often instrumental in gaining for those for whom she recommended just mercy release from custody and a new start in life. She visited police courts, and was known and trusted by many magistrates, who treated her with great courtesy.

Mrs. Foster was the widow of Gen. John W. Foster, a lawyer, who served in the Civil War. She had abundant means at one time, but the bulk of her fortune was spent in doing good for others.

One of the most remarkable tributes of respect ever shown to a woman was that of Monday when the Court of Special Sessions, the criminal branch of the Supreme Court and the various branches of the Court of General Sessions adjourned as a mark of honor to the memory of Mrs. Foster.

At Hays City, Kan., Charles Kerfus was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for burglary, seven years for horse stealing and one year in the county jail and \$100 fine for petit larceny.

There are 10,000 Yanks in Mexico.

SHIP SUBSIDY VOTED.

HANNA-FRYE MEASURE PASSED BY THE SENATE.

Six Republicans, Including Allison, Spooner, Doolittle and Quarles, Vote Against Bill, but Express Unfriendly Amendments—Won't Pass House.

By a vote of 42 to 31 the Senate Monday afternoon passed the ship subsidy bill in an amended form. This majority of 11 would ordinarily be considered decisive, but the vote was sensational and significant because six of the best known Republican Senators, coming from the three Republican States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Vermont, voted with the Democrats in opposition to the bill.

A surprising feature of the proceedings was the adoption of an amendment proposed by Mr. Hanna which in one clause apparently gives permission for a shipping trust, and in another clause bars from the subsidy all foreign built ships, cutting out two of the American line's present fleet, the New York and the Philadelphia. This line was supposed to be the special beneficiary under the ship bill.

The substantial accord of the four Senators from Wisconsin and Iowa is generally recognized as an indication that the delegations in the House from these States also will be opposed to the bill, and this will mean its almost certain defeat.

The six Republicans who raised their voices against the measure were Senators Allison, Spooner, Doolittle and Quarles from the West, and Senators Proctor and Dillingham from Vermont. Other Republicans were dissatisfied with the bill, but concluded to stand by the party. The result is generally regarded as a great personal victory for Senator Hanna. His influence, and nothing else, carried the measure through.

No unfriendly amendments were adopted, and the bill is now substantially as its friends drew it. If it fails to secure the results desired, they cannot blame the opposition for meddling. The important amendments adopted were one by Senator Allison limiting the postal subsidy to \$5,000,000 a year for five years, and one by Senator Spooner, which virtually serves notice that the act may be repealed at an early day.

An amendment offered by Mr. Hanna, and accepted after three divisions of the Senate, provides that while American citizens may acquire interest in foreign steamship lines, no foreign-built ship is to share in subsidy or hereafter be admitted to American registry. This was intended to meet the criticism that Pierpont Morgan and other American financiers intended to purchase foreign ships and secure American registry for them and a share in the subsidies provided for in this bill. Of course, Congress may change its mind and vote such registry, as one Congress cannot limit its successors.

How much this bill will cost the United States treasury in case it becomes a law no one knows. Some one has calculated that the postal subsidy will run well up to the limits fixed by the Allison amendment, or \$5,000,000 a year for the next five years. It has also been estimated that the general subsidy part of the scheme will not cost more than about \$1,000,000 a year, but it was noticed that managers of the bill were unwilling to have any limits put upon this expenditure. The expenditure may, therefore, be reckoned at from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 a year at the outset.

Strangely enough, the Democrats are well pleased. They count upon the subsidy bill passed by Republican votes, as one of their strongest cards in the coming campaigns. This explains why the Democrats did not put up a more strenuous fight against it, as they did at the last session.

There is no prospect that the bill will pass the House at this session. The attitude of the Iowa Senators indicates that Speaker Henderson's unpopularity to the measure is well supported and likely to continue at least till after the fall elections.

ARIZONA IS AMBITIOUS.

Her People Are Now Pleading for Admission to the Union.

Arizona has come to the front with an appeal for statehood. Gov. Murphy was in Washington a few days ago and made a vigorous plea for admission into the Union. He made it unmistakably clear to Congress that Arizona was by no means "an humble mendicant" begging timidously at the congressional doors, but that she felt herself entitled to admission, and that this honor was a matter of due justice. Of the Arizonaans Gov. Murphy said that they embody the strongest types of American citizenship and "strenuous manhood," and that her civilization is as advanced as that of any State in the Union.

"The public school system of Arizona," he continued, "her university and normal schools equal any in efficiency, and the percentage of illiteracy is not lower in any State of the Union. Her population has increased 104 per cent in a decade. Her wealth increased \$6,000,000 last year, and if it were all assessed, would exceed \$100,000,000 in assessable valuations. Every industry is prosperous and the territory has a greater variety of wealth-producing resources than any other State or territory in the Union.

"We have 140,000 people made up of superior citizenship. We are capable, financially, of maintaining government. We desire to govern ourselves as a sovereign State, and no good reason can be advanced why our rights in this respect, under the constitution of our fathers, should be denied. Very soon it will be impossible for Congress to refuse statehood for the three territories, because public sentiment will become so aroused that it cannot be prevented."

Interesting News Items.

It is said that the Russian Czar will visit Vienna.

Countess of Warwick fell from her horse at Essex, England, and was badly bruised.

Ralph Ingalls, son of the late Senator John T. Ingalls, is after the position of assistant attorney general in the Philippines.

Gottfried Miller, a young farmer, while riding a young horse near Woodbine, Kan., was thrown into a barbed wire fence and killed.

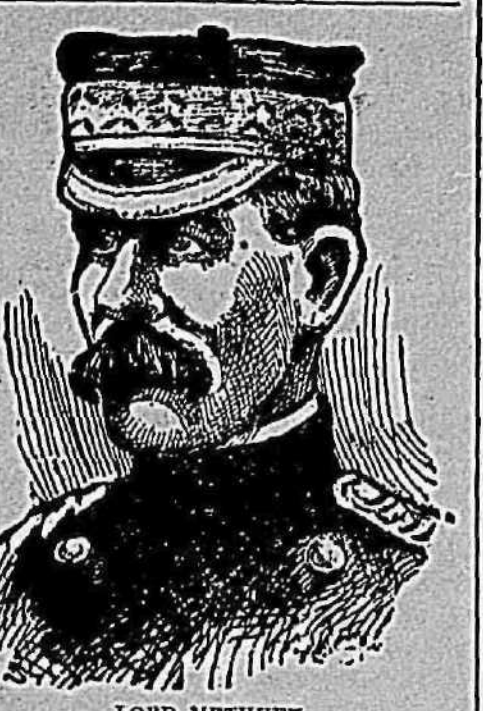
LET METHUEN GO.

Boers Magnanimously Release the Captured British General.

Secretary Brodick announced in the British House of Commons Thursday afternoon that Lord Methuen had been released by Gen. Delarey. Terms of the release were not stated in the information laid before the Commons by Secretary Brodick. The general's condition is favorable. Mr. Brodick added that the exchange of Gen. Methuen for Commandant Kritzinger had not been contemplated.

The release of Gen. Methuen has caused more excitement in England than did his capture. Gen. Delarey's action in sending a captured and wounded general of high rank into an enemy's lines would have been remarkable under any circumstances. Under the circumstances prevailing in South Africa it is amazing.

Gen. Methuen ranked next to Kitchener in the British army operating in South Africa. His capture, in view of the policy toward prisoners pursued by



LORD METHUEN.

the British, was most important to the Boers. He might have been held as a hostage for Boer officers on trial for their lives. He might have been held for exchange for Gen. Cronje, whose rank in the Boer army corresponds with that of Methuen in the British army. He might have been exchanged for a number of subordinate officers whose release would be of great advantage to the Boers.

Gen. Delarey seems to have put aside all these considerations, and to have given no thought to schemes of retaliation suggested by British methods of treating prisoners. Animated by humane impulse or influenced by the fact that Gen. Methuen had been chivalrous and generous to members of the Delarey family, the Boer general sent the British general to Gen. Kitchener's lines at Klerksdorp, where his wounds may receive proper attention.

It matters not whether Gen. Methuen was released on parole or unconditionally, his case stands in sharp contrast to that of Gen. Cronje, and in fact to the case of every Boer officer taken prisoner by the British.

A NOTED EDUCATOR.

Colonel Francis W. Parker, Who Died Recently.

The death at Pass Christian, Miss., of Col. Francis W. Parker, director of the School of Education at the University of Chicago, removed a man noted as a leader in pedagogy.

Overwork and stomach troubles led to a general breaking down and finally to death.

Col. Parker was 64 years old. He was trained for a career in pedagogy and was teaching at Carrollton, Ill., when the Civil War broke out.

He went to the front with the Fourth New Hampshire volunteers, was taken prisoner at Deep Bottom in 1864 and was made brevet colonel for bravery. After the war he resumed teaching. He was the introducer of the system of divorcing pupils from their text books and the alphabet, spelling book, primer and reader were taken out of the elementary grades in the schools which Col. Parker directed. He believed in teaching the children by letting them see things and enact ideas. It was while superintending the schools at Quincy, Mass., that he put these ideas into effect and their uniqueness caused both them and him to become widely known. From Quincy he went to Boston as one of the supervisors in the school system, but found no opening for his own plan of teaching in that old city. In the early 80's he accepted the principalship of the Cook County Normal School, and went to Chicago believing that his new ideas would take root in the West. He set out to make the normal school the leading school of the West, but met with opposition in the school board, although he gained a following among students of pedagogy. Finally Mr. Emmons Blaine was attracted to his work, and gave him free hand by directing the Chicago Institute, which was opened in September, 1900. Last June the Institute was consolidated with the university, and Col. Parker began what promised to be the satisfying period of his life work as director of the school of education at the university.

Col. Parker's ideas of education have been widely followed and his books on this subject are among the most valuable works on pedagogy extant.

Pierce Fire at Cleveland.

In Cleveland fire destroyed the five-story brick building occupied by the Randall Mattress Company at 201-203 Superior street. The loss is \$50,000, partly covered by insurance. Philip Sloan, foreman of the factory, jumped from a third-floor window. He suffered a broken leg and was injured otherwise.

The Prince of Wales turned the first sod of the new dock at Arnmouth, Gloucestershire, on which the sum of £200,000 is to be spent, and by which it is hoped to recover a portion of the American traffic formerly enjoyed by the port of Bristol.

The sale of the St. Petersburg Ylied-most on the streets has been forbidden for three months, on account of the paper's editorials, on the forty-first anniversary of the emancipation of the sorts, lamenting recent reactionary measures.

SPREAD OF SMALLPOX.

QUITE GENERAL IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

Millions Have Already Been Expended in Efforts to Check the Disease—Vaccination Is the Most Potent Preventive—Interesting Statistics.

Smallpox continues to spread throughout the United States and England. In many places it is practically epidemic. It has gained such a firm foothold in some sections of the United States that public schools and theaters have been closed. Yellow quarantine flags are flying from hundreds of houses in New Jersey, Connecticut, portions of Pennsylvania and many of the Southern and Western States. Whole communities have become panic stricken and riotous acts have not been infrequent.

The authorities of England and this country have adopted the most stringent measures to prevent the further spread of the contagion. All seamen on the vessels of the two countries must be vaccinated.

So serious is the scourge in London that the plague ships on the river Thames are overcrowded and barracks have been erected along the banks of the stream to accommodate the patients. It is estimated that the doctors of the world's metropolises have already received more than \$3,000,000 in vaccination fees. The Metropolitan Asylum Board, which has charge of the smallpox hospitals, has already expended nearly \$2,500,000 in equipping pest houses. To meet these extraordinary expenditures the board has been compelled to incur loans which it can only hope to repay in the course of fifteen years. Inquiries and discussion regarding the situation have taken place in Parliament.

A peculiar feature brought about by the epidemic in London is insurance against death from the disease. People flock to the insurance companies, some of which have established special rates for the occasion. The business of the companies is unprecedented. The average policy is \$2,500, although some financial men have insured as high as \$35,000.

In the United States. The disease has been prevalent in the United States for fully a year, but the past few weeks it has rapidly spread. So seriously is Philadelphia affected that experts have been employed to check, if possible, the scourge, and it is expected that \$500,000 will be expended for this purpose. The men of the Quaker City have been vaccinated in such large numbers that they have resorted to a device to prevent contact with their sore arms. In their coat sleeves over the vaccination they wear red dannel discs and these danger signals are prevalent on the streets.

Boston has a number of cases, but the wholesale vaccination has held the disease somewhat in check. The officials have had much trouble there with anti-vaccination advocates, but the policemen aided the doctors and enforced the rules of the health board. The compulsory methods have aroused a horrid's nest. In the whole world the mortality among persons unvaccinated has been 85 per cent, while among those inoculated with vaccine virus the per cent ranges from 6 to 8. In England of 4,764 cases which were observed, the death rate among persons vaccinated once was 7.0 per cent; twice, 7 per cent; three times, 4.2 per cent; four times, 2.4. Thus it seems that the officer one is vaccinated the better.

Previous Epidemics.

In 1835 a Pullman car conductor from Chicago introduced smallpox into Montreal and before the disease could be checked 8,000 people had died. The scourge continued there for years and resulted in rioting in the streets. In 1871 an epidemic swept over Germany and was not allayed until 143,000 lives had been sacrificed. At that time vaccination was compulsory in the army, but optional among civilians. Now vaccination and revaccination are compulsory throughout the empire. Infants are inoculated when 1 year old and again at the age of 10. The result has been a very small per cent of deaths from the disease.

When the Franco-Prussian war was in progress the smallpox was rampant throughout Europe. The French, who had tabooed vaccination, lost 23,000 men from the disease, while the Germans lost only 273. French prisoners of war died by hundreds, while their German guards, who had been vaccinated and revaccinated, suffered not at all.

A MOVABLE SIDEWALK.

Provided with Seats, Proposed for Brooklyn Bridge.

Greater New York is now trying to solve the question of relieving the great crush of people at the terminals of the Brooklyn bridge during what are called the rush hours, which are in the morning, at noon and in the evening. Among the plans proposed is one by Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal, advocating the introduction of a movable platform, or sidewalk, similar in design to that operated at the Chicago World's Fair.

Mr. Lindenthal proposes that the main platform move at a speed of ten miles an hour and be approached by a series of three moving platforms, the first going at the rate of two and one-half miles an hour; the second five miles, and the third seven and one-half miles. The platform is to form loops at the ends of the bridge, and to therefore move continuously in a circle. The platforms, affording the means of approach, will only be at the loops, but they will be long enough to afford people ample time to reach and to leave the main conveying agency which will be fitted with seats. At Chicago the average time allowed for getting on or off a platform was only three seconds, while Mr. Lindenthal's calculations allow fifteen seconds.

The great objection to the commissioner's plan is the large expense involved. It is estimated that the undertaking would cost far up into the millions, and the city's present indebtedness with the additional weight must be provided for, will not permit the raising of money to carry out the movable platform plan. It meets, however, with the approval of many engineers and other prominent citizens.

The Transvaal chamber of mines reports that the output of gold from Witwatersrand for the month of February was 81,405 ounces.

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for SHIRT WAISTS,

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and Prints.

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atiste, Borderie Vienne,
ords, Mille Raye Dinities,
ntelle's and Flambeaus,
ck and White Lawns,
adras, Skirtings,
ucking Embroideries
s, Beadings,
in White, Ecru and the
ian color.

s in Chiffon Veiling.

the New Wash Ribbons
to 10c.

Spring sale of SHOES---

We are now opening spring styles of
the Celebrated "SELZ" SHOE

You are probably aware that Selz, Schwab
& Co. are the largest makers of shoes in the
world. While they make the most they also
aim to make the best. We believe they do,
therefore we sell them.

On these goods, noted for their superior
style, finish, fit and wearing qualities, we are
now making lower prices than the same goods
can be bought in this U. S. of America.

We give you here a sample price:

Selz Royal Blue Men's Shoe, 3.00
this same shoe which we sell at \$3.00 is sold at the
uniform price of \$5.00 on State street and thous-
ands of them sold at that price.

Selz Woman's Walking Boots, 1.75
Selz Woman's Vici Kid Shoe, 2.75

The above are only a few of the sample
prices which we are making on the full line
of these shoes.

We are also closing out some odd lines at
very low prices, many of them at 25 per cent
of manufacturers cost price.

ANTIOCH DEPARTMENT STORE

WILL'S

igs,
gists Sundries,
New Stationery,
Choice Confectionary
Paints, Oils,
Wall Paper

Drug Store

THAYER & VICKERS,
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ALL GOODS purchased at our store during the next 60
days will be represented by coupons cor-
responding with the amount of the purchase. These coupons will be redeem-
able any time at 2 per cent on the dollar, and the person returning the most of
these coupons for redemption will be given free one handsome reclining rocker,
which is on exhibition at the store. Be sure and return all coupons at the ex-
piration of the 60 days and get your 2 per cent discount.

CORSETS

CORSETS

CORSETS



From

25 cents

up to 2.50

FCCORSETS

TRY OUR NEW LINE OF CIGARS and take a chance on
the Quilgar, which you see in the window. One
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Carriage and
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MANNER.

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Great Clearing Out Sale

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we are prepared to

Offer Extraordinary Low Prices

on Furniture, Carpets,
Bedroom Suits,
Chairs, Rockers,
Springs, Mattresses,
and Everything

to make room for a large stock of

New and Up-To-Date Furniture

Come and let us show you BARGAINS
you have never before been
offered in Antioch.

Thorn & VanPatten, Antioch, Ill.

Buggies and Farm Implements

Tin Shop in Connection

C. G. NELSON

DEALER IN

Hardware, Stoves, Glass, Cutlery,

WIRE, NAILS, AND SPORTING GOODS.

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ics' Tools, Lead, Oil, Paints, Colors and Brushes.

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MISS LELIA WILLIAMS,

(Graduate of
Chicago Musical College,
will accept a limited number of pupils
Vocal, or Piano Instruction
Antioch, Ill.

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From our Staff
of Able
Correspondents.

TOWNS

LAKE VILLA.

An addition is being built to J. G. Row-
ling's house.

Eugene Wilton was in Grayslake on
business on Monday.

Rev. and Mrs. Clarke visited with the
Kerr families the last of the week.

Miss Mary Isbester, of Chicago, is the
guest of her cousin, Mrs. E. Wilton.

Geo. Gillings dug a well last week for
W. G. Barnstable on the place he recently
purchased of Mr. Little.

Revival meetings at the church every
evening this week except Saturday evening,
conducted by Rev. C. L. Hay.

Gertrude Miller spent Saturday and Sun-
day at home. She was accompanied by
Miss Guyne Rich, who visited her cousin,
Avis Manzer.

At the village caucus Saturday night the
following were nominated: For president,
M. S. Miller; for trustees, Jas. Leonard,
J. R. Westlake and J. Nader.

The undersigned will offer for sale at
public auction at his residence in Lake
Villa, Friday, March 28, beginning at 1:30
o'clock, a quantity of household furniture.
The usual terms. S. R. Little.

Earl Potter was taken suddenly ill last
Sunday and as soon as the doctor came it
was found necessary to have an operation
for appendicitis. At present writing he is
getting along nicely. A nurse from the
city is in attendance.

Special Easter services will be held at
Lake Villa M. E. church on Easter day.
An attractive musical program has been
provided. The services Sunday, March 23,
will be in preparation for Easter. Subject
for the two Sundays will be as follows:
March 23—Morning, "Is the present incar-
nation of Christ a possibility?" Evening,
"Gethsemane, faith's crisis." March 30—
Morning, "Certitude in Christian expe-
rience." Evening, "Our share in the trial
and crucifixion of Jesus." A cordial in-
vitation is extended to everyone to be present
at these services. Clyde L. Hay, pastor.

BRISTOL, WIS.

G. A. Shields was in Kenosha, on busi-
ness, last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Haile went to Kenosha
Monday of this week.

K. K. Cass was in Chicago on business
last week Wednesday.

The north and south schools are closed
for a two or three weeks vacation.

Miss Bessie Whitche, of Kenosha, spent
Sunday with friends and relatives in Bris-
tol.

Miss Addier Barter, of Pleasant Prairie,
spent Wednesday of last week with Miss
Alice Stevens.

Will Watkins, who has been spending a
few weeks in the south, has returned to his
home in Bristol.

Albert Hackbart and Miss Anna Pofahl
were married in the German Lutheran
church on Wednesday p. m. last week.

Miss Lena Trafford, of our village, was
called from her earthly home to that "Beau-
tiful Home Above," on Tuesday of this
week, at 12:00 noon.

Miss Edith Murdock is to start for Mad-
ison this week Friday, where she will spend
a few days with Miss Gracie Ellis who is
attending school there.

Don't forget the entertainment in the
Bristol hall Friday evening, March 21. An
enjoyable time is assured those who attend.
Admission 10 and 15c, supper 10c.

TREVOR, WIS.

Will Evans called on Salem friends last
Thursday.

Mrs. Wallace Drom, of Antioch, visited
at Jack Drom's last Thursday.

Mrs. E. Kennedy and daughter Lelia
returned from Chicago last Saturday.

Mrs. Dave Ren and Mrs. Will Taylor
visited Mrs. Will Evans at Rock Lake on
last Thursday.

George Booth returned from St. Paul,
Minn., last Saturday where he has been
visiting a few days.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Jensen,
last Saturday, March 15, a boy. Mother
and child are doing nicely.

ROLLINS, ILL.

Mr. Fowler was out on Sunday.

O. Hook's windmill was wrecked by the
storm Sunday.

Mrs. M. Stroink spent several days in the
city the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wright visited with
friends on Sunday.

Mrs. M. Stroink had some boarders come
Sunday from Chicago.

Prospect bluff hotel has changed hands.
George McCredie has gone on his farm and
a man by the name of Priester, of Chicago,
is running it.

Restricting Autos' Speed.

Automobiles have become very
scarce in the city proper of London in
consequence of the application of an
old ordinance forbidding self-propelled
vehicles from going faster than three
miles an hour.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

Henry Barron, of Chicago, visited his
parents here the first of the week.

J. Hook, Sr., has bought C. Washburn's
lot west of O. Washburn's residence.

F. C. Wilbur intends building an addi-
tion to his already commodious residence.

Mrs. Whitehead has been confined to the
bed the past few days, but is slowly im-
proving.

Mrs. Decker is entertaining her parents,
Mr. and Mrs. Bryant, who will remain
here two months.

Mr. and Mrs. Reno Kingsley, of Lake
Villa, visited Mr. and Mrs. F. Shepardsen
the last of the week.

Mrs. Merrub Fervor is ill at the home of
her daughter, Mrs. E. B. Neville. Mrs.
Taylor is nursing her.

Miss Edith Rollins gave a party to her
young friends on Thursday evening and all
had an enjoyable time.

J. Wicks is raising part of his farm
house, making it two story, and will build
an addition and make other improvements.

A. W. Newth, of Beaumont, Texas, is visit-
ing his aunt, Mrs. W. B. Higley. He is in-
terested in the wonderful oil wells at that
place.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Lawton have bought
the Washburn place at Hainesville and will
move back here from Kansas and occupy
the same. Mr. Washburn will build in
Grayslake and move his family here.

The entertainment given under the aus-
pices of the 20th Century Club on Monday
evening, and by the Lakewood Mandolin
and Guitar Club, assisted by Miss Chard-
vocalist, and Miss Darby, elocutionist, (f
Chicago, was very good and a treat to all
that attended.

The department store of Higley & Riel
have purchased a fine line of Millinery
goods and have engaged Miss Proll, a first
class trimmer, of Chicago, who will be
here the first of the week to furnish the r-
patrons with new Easter and up-to-date
hats.

A Filipino Beverage.

Tuba is the national drink of the
Filipinos, and its factories are plenti-
ful throughout the islands, says the
New York Herald. The sole plant is a
cocoanut palm. A native, armed with
a short bolo, chops notches in the
trunk and climbs to the top. Up
among the great spreading leaves he
cuts off the end of the young stem that
bears the cocoanuts and ties in its
place a hollow joint of bamboo—to
catch the dripping sap.

The next day our native makes his
rounds again, carrying, quiverlike, a
hollow section of bamboo over his
shoulder, to hold the drink that kindly
nature has distilled for him.

The juice is usually colored with
bark, which adds a flavor desirable to
Filipino palates. It makes a mildly
fermented drink, not more intoxicat-
ing than sweet elder when fresh, but
gathers power with age. They like it
only when fresh, however, and a
drunken native is rarely seen.

At the market stands the foaming
beverage is ladled out of an earthen-
ware jar with a bamboo dipper. For
a copper ducko each patron receives
his portion in a piece of cocoanut
shell.

An Old Superstition.

Superstition connected with the sev-
enth child of a seventh child is com-
memorated by a tombstone in a village
churchyard near Bridgewater, Somers-
et, says the London Chronicle. This
inscription runs: "Sacred to the mem-
ory of Doctress Anne Pounsberry, who
departed this life December 11, 1813,
aged 43 years. Stand and consider the
wondrous works of God." "Doctress"
was not merely an epithet, but a bap-
tismal name, for she was a seventh
daughter, and was, therefore, credited
with powers of healing. She practiced
in herbs and charms. For king's evil
this was her prescription: "Take the
legs of a toad. Bake and grind them
to powder with pestle and mortar.
Place the powder in a bag around the
neck of the sufferer."

She Wanted a Change.

The latest argument against sky-
scrapers comes from the kitchen. A
cook in a West Side top-floor flat gave
warning the other day. "Shure an' it's
no interlaminat-I have," was her an-
swer when asked her reason for leav-
ing. "It's too high fur me to see any-
thing of what's goin' on in the street
down below. If," magnanimously, "yez
will take a ground-floor flat some-
wheres I'd stay wid yez. Then I could
look outer the window and see what's
goin' on an' 'twould be more inter-
tainin' fur me."—New York Evening
Sun.

Giant Tree Cut in Illinois.

A mammoth cottonwood tree was cut
a few days ago in the bottoms of the
Little Wabash river, in Illinois. It
contained eight thousand feet of lum-
ber. The tree was twenty-one feet in
circumference, and a twelve-foot log
on the first limb cut six hundred feet
of merchantable lumber.

Big Cities of France.

France with upward of 40,000,000 of
population, has but one really large
city—Paris, with 2,716,000 inhabitants.
The two next largest are Marseilles
with 494,768 and Lyons with 453,245
inhabitants.

IRENE'S VOW

By CHARLOTTE M. BRAEME.

CHAPTER X.—(Continued.)

"You must not dare to touch me," she cried, "the gift between us is deeper than the grave. You make no mistake about me. She stood before him, proud as a young queen. "Make no mistake. I am not going to float down the stream with the lost and the unhappy. I was a good, innocent girl when I met you—in my own heart I am good and innocent now. You have duped and deceived me; the shame of that falls on you, and not on me. Before the pure, bright heavens I hold up my head proudly as I have ever done, and the shame recoils from me to you. I have willingly done no wrong; I would rather—heaven knows I am speaking the truth—I would rather have died than have done wrong; and, to my thinking, the wrong-doing falls from me, leaving me unharmed. I go from your presence, humiliated, grieved, and wounded, but, thank heaven, not disgraced. You have sinned against me; I have not sinned."

"Irene," he cried, to stop the passionate current of words. "Irene, do listen to reason; we need not part. I will love you to my life's end. I will live for you."

"Stay," she said, laughingly. "Remember that each word of yours adds insult to injury. I ask you now one fair, honest question. You own that you have sinned against me; that you have wronged me; that you would undo the evil you have done."

"Yes, I own all that," he replied. "I ask you now, most solemnly, most pleadingly, will you undo that wrong? You say that you love me, that you cannot live without me. I ask you, will you make me your wife? Give up Lady Lira. I will love you more faithfully and fondly by far. I will give all my woman's wits and talents to help you. Marry me, even now, and make me your lawful wife."

"I must refuse," he answered. "I am not a man to give up my resolution of marrying Lady Lira."

"I must so persist," he replied. "I cannot help it, Irene."

"No tears, no prayers, no pleading will avail," she asked.

"No. I must speak plainly. No."

"She was silent for a minute, then said to him:

"You have trusted me so far; will you tell me the name of the man who helped you in your fraud?"

He half hesitated.

"You need not fear," she said, scornfully. "If you could trust me with Lady Lira's name you may surely tell me his."

"I will tell you," he said. "It is Vane Forrester."

"She repeated it.

"Vane Forrester. Ah, well, we shall meet some day. Heaven is great and just; we shall meet; so here in life, Sir Hubert Estmere, we part—remember always, with my unutterable scorn and contempt. I should despise from my heart the man who needlessly shot a sweet singing bird, who wantonly tortured a butterfly, who destroyed, without reason, the life of a flower. What I feel for the man who could deliberately take the heart and soul of an innocent girl into his hands to destroy it you can better understand than I can explain. Of one thing be assured—you have not so destroyed mine. Against you and Vane Forrester I appeal to heaven. I cry for vengeance. And listen while I swear it. This is my vow. You will remember it in the years to come. I swear by the truth of heaven, I swear by my mother's grave, by my father's love, by my own outraged honor, I swear to have vengeance against you, should I spend my whole life seeking it. When the time comes for it you shall kneel before me with blinding hot tears asking for mercy, but you shall ask in vain. Now, farewell. Greatness, honor and glory lay before you; but tremble in the midst of it. Do not forget, sleeping or waking, Irene's vow."

"Stay, Irene!" he cried.

But she was gone—gone with a low, passionate cry that he never forgot, leaving him there stunned and dazed with her passionate words.

CHAPTER XI.

The day came at last when Sir Hubert Estmere was to make Lady Lira Gerant his wife, a day ushered in with song of bird and the sweetest whispers the wind could give.

There was one little incident that the papers failed to relate, for the simple reason that they did not know it. If they had done so, that one incident would have caused a second sensation. It was this: On the morning of her wedding day, Lady Lira received by post a great number of letters and parcels. One among others drew her attention particularly, because it was queerly shaped and sealed in black.

"Sealed with black—an evil omen for a wedding day," she said to herself, as she chose it from the others to open.

Lady Lira drew her chair nearer to her superb toilet table as she sat down to open the parcel.

"To save time," she said to her maid, "you can brush my hair while I read this."

She broke the black seal. There was a small box; she opened that, and saw a small, pretty, jeweled dagger, made of silver, with a tiny handle of pearl, and over it was written those few words:

"War to the knife!"

She did not recognize the handwriting; it was quite strange to her; the slender, Italian hand of a lady. She took up the little dagger, and looked at it. What could it mean? Who had sent it?

"Surely," thought the beautiful heiress, "I have no foes, no hidden foe, who hates me, and who has sent me this; why should anyone declare war to the knife with me? I have injured no one; I have never done an unkind action or said an unkind word. What can it mean? It is an evil omen for my wedding day—a dagger, a black seal, and a threat. It will take many jewels to make me forget this. I will wear it, I will wear it sometimes, and so may find out who sent it. Put that in my dressing case," she said to her maid. "Do not unfasten it again."

Every one agreed that although the bridegroom was so fortunate, he did not look his best on his wedding day. It was a great thing to have secured the

hand of one of the richest heiresses in England, the daughter of England's brightest statesman, whose "nod meant places." Yet Sir Hubert did not look as happy as, under the circumstances, he ought to have looked.

His face was pale; his manner had something of anxiety in it. More than once he remarked that he looked round frequently as though he expected something or someone that never came. For how could he help it? The whole time, every moment, in his own mind, he was going through the details of that false marriage, the pretended marriage with the girl whom he had never intended to make his wife.

The beautiful words of the marriage service fell clear and distinct; for the second time in his life he said them; the first time had been in mockery when he tried his best to ruin a pure and beautiful soul; this time he was in terrible earnest, and he realized it as time went on.

More than once, as the ceremony proceeded, he turned round suddenly with something of fear in his face; he remembered that vow of Irene's well, and he wondered so often how it would be fulfilled. Suppose that, as they emerged from the church door, they should meet Irene—Irene, her beautiful face aflame with vengeance. He shuddered at the bare idea of it, then laughed at himself for his folly. No, Irene could never be guilty of making a scene; it was unlike her altogether. She was a lady by nature, by birth; she would never be guilty of the vulgarity of making a scene; yet, none the less he looked anxious as the brilliant procession quitted the church.

It was all right; there was no beautiful face quivering with passion, no indignant voice denouncing him in passionate words. He was relieved when it was all over, and he, with his newly made wife, started on their wedding tour. Then, and then only, Lady Lira found time to tell him of her strange wedding present.

"Hubert," she said, suddenly, "we have begun life with a hidden foe."

It was no surprise to him; he was so sure that Irene would keep her vow that before his wife told him what had happened he knew that it was something concerning her.

"We have a hidden foe," said Lady Estmere, "whose one motto against us is 'war to the knife.' Imagine, Hubert, that among my wedding presents this morning I received a parcel sealed in black. When I opened it there lay a silver dagger with a little pearl handle, and over it was written, 'War to the knife.' It was addressed to me, and the writing was a woman's. Now, can you guess ever so faintly who sent me that?"

"How could I possibly guess?" he said. Yet in his heart he knew it was Irene. It was so exactly like her, just the very thing that she would be sure to do. It would indeed be war to the knife, yet how unfair to this beautiful girl who was his wife!

"In what fashion would the war be carried out? He felt just a little apprehensive. He would have liked to know more.

"War to the knife!" Well, whatever came, he must protect the woman who bore his name; he was quite sure of that.

CHAPTER XII.

"Home again!" These were the words that Irene Darcy said to herself when she came home to her. Home once more; back to those who had been true as steel, kind and loving; back to the home she believed she had left forever, to her mother's grave, and her father's house; back to the kind, indulgent father who had loved her so well. She did not pause to ask whether she would be received or not; she seemed quite sure of that; no doubt of her love, or trust, or fidelity crossed her. She did not feel like a penitent returning to the scenes of her lost innocence; her faith in herself never wavered.

"The sin of another cannot hurt me," she said, in her righteous indignation. She had walked directly out from the house wherein she was no longer mistress. She did not go to her room, she spoke words to her servants. She would take nothing with her that had belonged to him. But, as she stood outside looking her last at the home she had loved so well, the gleam of her wedding ring struck her with keen pain.

"My marriage was no marriage," she said to herself, "perhaps my ring is no ring; it may be brass, not gold; shall I take it off and fling it away, or shall I keep it, that, looking at it from time to time, it may help me in my vengeance?" She would not remove it. "At least, I will show my father that it was put there," she thought.

She had no hesitation at all in going home. She had done wrong in leaving it, without their consent, but the glamour of love had been over her. She had written to them, and had gone without their permission; but she had done no more.

The shadow of death met her as she recrossed the threshold of her home. Mrs. Gerant had died during her absence.

Dreary and dark had been the long days during which Santon Darcy had mourned for his daughter. The one idea that possessed him was that he had in some measure been faithless to his trust; he had left too much to his daughter; he had forgotten the fancies, and thoughts, and loves of youth. To such a man—pure in heart and soul as a dreaming child, hopeless and helpless where all needs of this world were concerned—the fact of his cherished daughter leaving home without his permission had been almost a death blow; he never quite realized it.

He read and reread the letter she had written telling him that she had gone to be married, but that her marriage was for the present to be kept secret on account of her future husband's circumstances—he had certain reasons for keeping his marriage a dead secret. She had written a kindly, loving letter, yet every word was a pointed dagger to the heart of Santon Darcy.

It was a terrible blow; and yet the child must be all right. Of course it was a horrible thing for her to leave home in this fashion; but then she knew so little of the world, and it had evidently

seemed to her that she was doing what he, in her place, would have done. He strictly obeyed her request not to speak of her, to look for her, or cause any inquiries to be made about her.

The garden gate opened, and his daughter walked up the broad garden path lined with roses—walked as though she had left it yesterday. He could see in that faint light that she had changed very much; she had grown taller, she was dressed with great elegance. He was struck mute and dumb by her marvelous and exquisite loveliness. His daughter Irene. Great heaven! were the evening shadows playing him false, or what was it?

Nearer and nearer she drew; and then by the faint light from the golden clouds he saw that her face was white with some terrible mental pain. His great honest heart went out to her.

"My darling, my darling," he cried, with outstretched arms! "oh, my darling, have you come back to me at last?"

She looked up, and the pale face quivered with pain.

"I knew you would welcome me, papa; but before you take me to your heart, before you kiss me, let me tell you what has happened."

"Tell me the worst, Irene," he cried; "suspense kills me. You—you have a wedding ring on your finger, child; there can be nothing wrong."

"Listen, papa," she said. "Nay, do not fear to kiss me, do not fear to take me to your heart. I have not sinned—I have been silent again. Before earth, and heaven, before man and before heaven, I stand erect and refuse to own that I have done wrong, or that the crime of a traitor has touched me."

"What is it, my child? Had he been married before? Is there another wife? What is it?"

She went up to him and laid her hand, which bore the wedding ring, on his shoulder; she raised her white, proud, pained face to his.

"I will tell you," she said. "The man whom I loved with all my heart was a traitor—a traitor—and you know all that word means. He wooed me, he won all my love; then he asked me to leave home and marry him. If I had asked me to go with him to the depth of the sea, the fire of the southern desert, I should have gone. He asked me to be his wife."

A great sigh of relief came from Santon Darcy.

"Thank heaven!" he cried. "I feared there was no marriage."

"Listen," said Irene. "He took me straight to London and to the place where there was to be no further mention of the marriage was a mock marriage, the minister a mock minister. It was a blasphemous farce played to deceive me; and now he has told me the truth—I am not his wife."

One by one Irene resumed her duties in her old home; between her father and herself there was no further mention of the one subject that filled both their minds. Santon Darcy went on with his painting. Irene resumed the occupations of every-day life, and for a short time all was peace; but she drooped hour by hour; her very soul seemed to fade.

She could not bear it, this constant opening of the old wounds; every spot was a reminder of her father's death, every lane, every field, every nook had some legend of him. She bore it until she could bear it no longer, until the pain of it seemed to have eaten her heart away.

Then she went to her father and laid her tender arms around his neck.

"Papa," she said, gently, "I must go from Persimbe. I cannot stay here."

Quickly enough he laid aside his brushes and took her in his arms.

"Why, darling? It shall be just as you say, but tell me why?"

"I cannot, papa; it is killing me. Let me go away for a time, until I have forgotten him."

He was silent for some minutes, then said, hurriedly:

"Can I satisfy your wish," he said. "You have heard of the Ballecorne family? The old duke has a palace in Rome, and he has asked me to go there to retouch some valuable pictures that have been injured. For your sake I was about to say 'No'—for your sake shall I say 'Yes'?"

"Yes," she whispered.

And for a time it seemed as though the troubles of her life were ended.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Palazzo Spero was one of the finest old palaces in Rome. For hundreds of years it had been the seat of the famous Spero family, and they were as ancient almost as Rome itself. They had been foremost in all the grand civil wars; they had been foremost in the cultivation of the arts and sciences; they had been among the first and most famous patrons of art.

Like most other grand families, the Speros reached a certain point of grandeur, perhaps the highest point that could be reached in this world, and after that their greatness declined slowly, steadily as it had risen, until they became a name, a tradition, until the last of the Speros died, leaving behind him one only daughter. The young heiress of the Speros had but this palace and a small income; she wanted neither, for just before her father's death she was asked in marriage by the Duke of Bayard, at that time a handsome young nobleman famous in Italy. He saw Beatrice Spero at a grand entertainment given in Rome, and fell in love with her beautiful face, a face which had in it all the pathos, all the loveliness, all the royalty of the last of a race.

They were married while the old count still lived, and they remained with him for a few weeks, until he died; then the duke put some few servants in the palace and left it, taking his beautiful young wife to England, where a new life awaited her.

This is not the written annals of the Bayard family, or a whole romance could be written of the young duchess, who won all hearts with her wondrous beauty, and was famous in a land famed for its lovely women. England with its mists and fogs did not suit her. She longed always for the sun and the sky of Etruria Italy, for the orange groves and the myrtles, for the vine-clad hills and clear lakes, for the sweet air and the rare flowers. England was a cold land, a land of mist and fogs; though she loved her handsome young husband, she drooped in the midst of her grandeur.

She died when she was quite young, not more than twenty-three, and the duke went almost mad with grief; it had been such a perfect love on his side. He recovered in time; that is, he took his place in the great world; he carried his honors with dignity; he dispensed the most gen-

eral and graceful hospitality; he was one of the most famous statesmen and accomplished courtiers; but he never recovered his lost happiness. Some of the most beautiful women in England sought him, but he found no pleasure, no love, no hope—his heart was with his dead wife. But in his sixtieth year, when different pains and aches had reminded him that he was mortal, a great longing to revisit his old palace at Rome came over him. He had heard from his agent there that some of his most valuable pictures were suffering from damp, and that one or two needed instant attention. Of all living English artists the Duke of Bayard preferred Santon Darcy; he liked the pathos of his pictures; whenever he saw them he said to himself: "That man has had a great sorrow, and sorrow has taught him his art." So that now, when he required the services of an artist he wrote at once to him. When the artist wrote asking if he could take his daughter with him as a companion, the duke through his secretary answered "Yes," and then never gave another thought to the matter.

(To be continued.)

A TOWN'S RAPID GROWTH.

Effect of President Hayes' Visit to a Kansas Village.

George Clements, of Kansas City, a well-known knight of the saucy case, is responsible for the following story:

"Talk about the rapid growth of cities, why, Neosho Falls, Kan., holds the record. I think the town is still on the map, but I won't be sure. At any rate, I remember when the population jumped in one day from 600 to 40,000, and the next day jumped back again. This was merely occasioned by a fair, and not a county fair at that, but simply a little crossroads celebration. It was just after President Hayes had been elected. He was touring the West at the time, and the citizens of Neosho Falls secured a promise from him to attend their fair. The town was fortunately on the line of a railroad, with a service of two trains a day, but when the company learned of the President's proposed visit a gang of workmen at once started to lay sidings. At least a dozen were constructed around the little frame station, together with a Y for the convenience of the engines. When the great day arrived the President was at hand, with several members of his Cabinet and a military escort from Fort Riley. The railroad company estimated that 40,000 people visited Neosho Falls that day, and I dare say some of them are talking about it yet. The next day the visitors were all gone, for there were no hotel accommodations, and nothing to feed them with. The gang of workmen came back and tore up the sidings and the Y, and the town again resumed its normal placidity, just as though nothing had happened."—Baltimore News.

Some Costly Smoked Meats.

"The costliest of all the smoked meats," said a dealer in such things, "are the fine hams and bacon that come from Limerick, Ireland. The prices of these meats may vary slightly from time to time, the hams selling usually, however, at from 33 to 35 cents a pound, and the bacon at 32 or 33 cents a pound."

"These costly smoked meats are made from fine hogs that are fed and tended with scrupulous care. The curing process is a secret. The result is shown in meats of such quality and flavor as to commend them most highly."

"Of course, there are fine hams produced here, also, notably those of Virginia, the finest of which bring 24 cents a pound. Included in the price of the Limerick hams and bacon is a duty of 5 cents a pound. If you were to add that to the price of the Virginia hams you would raise the cost of them to 29 cents, and adding further the cost of transportation from Europe, would bring the Virginia hams pretty close to those of Limerick in price; so that in their original cost they are about the same."

"As to which is the better ham, that would be largely a matter of taste. The Irish ham is rich and juicy, the Virginia is of a more delicate flavor."

Coffee Weather Forecast.

Drop carefully into the middle of your morning cup of coffee prepared with a little milk, two lumps of sugar, and from the result draw your auguries. If the bubbles ascend rapidly separate quickly, and go to the side of the cup, there will be much rain that day; if they gather slowly in the center and gravitate in a cluster to the side, only showers are to be expected; while if they remain placidly in the center of the cup, you may safely put on your best hat, and leave your umbrella at home.

Historical Novels.

One of the female historical novel makers describes her hero as "standing like a piece of marble with his thumb on the trigger of his trusted pistol." Few people of experience trust pistols and those who press the trigger with their thumbs are usually employed in the museums as trick artists. But then you can find almost anything in the historical novels since the women have started to writing them.—Washington Post.

Microbe Foundnity.

"The fecundity of microbes is prodigious, so much so that if fifteen drops of water polluted with bacteria are allowed to fall into a cup of broth, the germ population would have increased in twenty-four hours to 80,000,000."

She Saw the Kiss Coming.

Ellen—Fred kissed me last night when I wasn't looking.

Stella—Shut your eyes, did you?—New York Journal.

Before a man becomes great, let him see that his wife is fat enough to look well in decollete pictures, in connection with newspaper accounts of how she made him.

LOOKS EASY, BUT OH, MY!



—Cincinnati Post.

GRAND JURY RETURNS

INDICTMENTS AGAINST MRS. SOFFEL

Indictments in three cases against Mrs. Catherine Soffel, wife of ex-Warden Peter K. Soffel, growing out of the escape of the Middle brothers from jail on Jan. 30, were considered by the grand jury at Pittsburgh and true bills returned. Should Mrs. Soffel be convicted on the three charges the maximum aggregate sentence that could be imposed upon her would be sixteen years in prison and a fine of \$2,500.



MRS. SOFFEL.

The first charge is for aiding criminals to escape. The other charges are separate indictments for felonious assault and battery upon Charles Reynolds and James G. McGary, jail guards. Reynolds was shot by one of the Middle brothers and McGary was thrown over or jumped over the railing from the cell tier and was seriously hurt, on the night of the escape.

AMBASSADOR WHITE TO RETIRE.

Envoy to Berlin to Quit Official Life Next November.

The return home of Andrew D. White, the United States ambassador at Berlin, which has been rumored since family belongings and business interests gave the ambassador a desire to give up his post, is said to be set for November.

Mr. White began his diplomatic career as attaché of the United States embassy

at St. Petersburg over forty years ago. He was president of Cornell University from 1897 to 1898, and while still the head of that institution was for two years minister to Germany. From 1892 to 1894 he was minister to Russia, and in 1897, was appointed ambassador to Germany. He was chairman of the United States delegation to The Hague peace conference.

Even the fishing is not good in those Eastern States where everything is under water.

An emergency appropriation to supply our statesmen with sparring lessons is earnestly suggested.

Canada is receiving modern artillery from England and is anxiously waiting to hear us tremble.

Paterson, N. J., can make up its mind at its leisure whether it prefers fire, floods or anarchists.

Lord Kitchener will yet be obliged to put up a bunch of "Keep Off the Grass" signs in South Africa to restrain Dewet.

Mr. Hogg of Texas is right. Knee breeches are not calculated to beautify a 400-pound patriot of the star-spangled variety.

It is doubtful, however, if Congressmen will die fast enough to keep the Senate provided with convenient excuses for strategic adjournment.

Paris had a labor riot the other day. Since they ceased having cabinet crises in that country the people have to furnish their own excitement.

Blackmaller Meets Death.

Willard Smith, a young man of twenty, who sought to blackmail a clerk of the town of Tillam, Neb., shot and killed by one of a party of men set to entrap him. He wrote anonymous letter demanding \$1,000 which he went to secure, and, after capture, was killed.

It is reported that the projected to Ireland of King Edward has been abandoned on account, it is under of the aggressive action of the Irish League.

IRRIGATING

What an Arrears of Irrigation in the West.

The question of arid lands of the important domestic American people. 75,000,000 and 100,000,000 acres of land which with all its value, but capable of raising of all kinds.

In some sections in central Dakota purposes is procurable. The flow from some great. At Chalmers fields 5,700,000 gallons of water a day.

The result of such wells is a where the rainfall inches yearly, can by one who has a writer in the Nebraska hillsides become water grasses; and verdure; trees, shrubs, grain, and vegetables, and are weeks after every severe and withered.

The cost of such a system, men would wonder that it had ever been thought possible to exist without such potent agencies good.

reach of most farmers. The cost of the first-class battleship, \$3,500,000, would sink and equip in the Dakota arid belt 600 first-class wells, capable of irrigating 600,000 acres of arable land; giving an increase yield of 10,000,000 bushels of wheat, valued at \$3,000,000 yearly; besides keeping every dried-watercourse in perennial flow, increasing the local precipitation, giving thousands of farms a constant supply of water for stock and home use, increasing the life and vegetable development and largely modifying the rigors of the climate all seasons. From many of these wells—without in the least diminishing the flow—power, light and heat could be applied for a great variety of uses, and a single decade after the establishment of such a system, men would wonder that it had ever been thought possible to exist without such potent agencies good.

STORM SWEEPS NORTHWEST

Railroad Traffic Paralyzed by Wind and Blizzards in Years.

Minnesota and Dakota, Wisconsin and the Canadian Northwest have experienced the worst snowstorm in many years, and railroad traffic has been paralyzed. The Northern Pacific and Great Northern did not move a wheel for thirty hours in the blizzard which struck the abandoned all efforts to do so until the force of the storm should abate. The to range cattle and sheep on the range will be heavy, as many of the ranches were caught unprepared after the weather. The high winds piled the snow in mountainous drifts and packed the solid masses, many deep cuts being left. The temperature in the vicinity of Fort N. D., dropped to 10 below. All the country in that section has been held fast in the grip of one of the worst storms of the winter.

The loss to stockmen is expected to be great. Many of the ranchmen were caught unprepared for severe weather. Old settlers near Fargo, N. D., won the relief of a party of emigrants arrived in the vicinity some time. They did not have time to prepare the blizzard, their shelters were not quite ready, and their food supply was scanty. The storm cut off communication with the outside world and towns on the border were storm-borne. The temperature was sixteen below the Dakotas and Minnesota and at Fort N. D., it was twenty-six below.

The zero temperature extended through the central portion of Iowa and Nebraska. The Southern States felt the force of the weather disturbances and rains fell in that section.

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